



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2016/2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	14
1.1 INTRODUCTION	14
1.2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	14-15
1.3 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING	16-17
1.4 MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW	18
1.5 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	19
1.6 OVERVIEW OF THE REVIEW PROCESS OF THE IDP	20-22
1.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	23-24
1.8 POLITICAL/LEADERSHIP MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	25-26
1.9 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENT	26
1.9.1 DLM MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	27
1.10 WHY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW PROCESS	28
1.10.1 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND BUDGET PROCESS	28
1.10.2 TIME SCHEDULE	29
1.11 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	30-37
1.12 SWOT ANALYSIS	38-39
1.13 CONCLUSION	39
CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS PHASE	40
2.1 INTRODUCTION	40
2.2 SPATIAL RATIONALE	40-42
2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	43-51
2.4 ECONOMIC PROFILE	51-52
2.4.1 GDP CONTRIBUTION	52
2.4.2 Growth	53-54
2.4.3 LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION	54-55
2.4.4 ECONOMIC SECTORS	55-56
2.4.5 BUSINESS PROFILE	56-58
2.5 INCOME DISTRIBUTION	58-60
2.6 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILE	60-61
2.7 EDUCATION STATUS	61-62
2.8 STATUS QUO ANALYSIS	63
2.8.1 KPA1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	63
2.8.2 DLM ACCESS TO WATER	63-64
2.8.3 DLM ACCESS TO SANITATION	64-65
2.8.4 DLM ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	66
2.8.5 DLM ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL	66-67
2.8.6 DLM ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES	68-70
2.8.7 DLM ACCESS TO EDUCATION SERVICES	71
2.8.8 DLM ACCESS TO RELIGIOUS SERVICES	71
2.9 TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING	71-76
2.10 LAND USE APPLICATION	76-78
2.11 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS	79-80
2.12 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	81-84
CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	85
3.1 INTRODUCTION	85
3.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRIORITIES	85
3.1.2 SOCIAL PRIORITIES	85
3.1.3 ECONOMIC PRIORITIES	86
3.1.4 INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES	86
3.2 KPA1 ACCELERATED SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	87

3.2.1 IDP PRIORITY 1 WATER AND SANITATION	87-96
3.2.2IDP PRIORITY 2 ROADS AND STORM WATER	96-99
3.2.3 IDP PRIORITY 3 ELECTRICITY	100-101
3.2.4 IDP PRIORITY 4 HUMAN SETTLEMENT &TOWN PLANNING	102-107
KPA 1.2 ACCELERATED SERVICE DELIVERY AND DEVELOPMENT	107
3.2.5 IDP PRIORITY 5 WASTE & REFUSE REMOVAL	107-111
3.2.6 IDP PRIORITY 6 SPORTS ARTS AND CULTURE	112-116
3.2.7 IDP PRIORITY 7 LIBRARIES	117
3.2.8 IDP PRIORITY 8 PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY AND RESCUE	118-120
3.2.9 IDP PRIORITY 9 ENVIRONMENT	121-127
3.2.10 IDP PRIORITY 10 PARKS AND CEMETERIES	127-134
KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	135
3.2.12IDP PRIORITY 11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	135-148
KPA 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION	149
3.3.2 IDP PRIORITY 12 CORPORATE AND LEGAL SERVICES	149-151
KPA 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	152-154
3.5 SOCIAL WELFARE	155
KPA 5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY	156
CHAPTER 4: BUDGET AND REVENUE	156
4.1INTRODUCTION	157
4.2FINANCIAL STRATEGY	157
4.3 BUDGET	157-159
4.4 REVENUE FRAMEWORK.	159
4.5 HOUSEHOLD BILLS	160-162
4.6 CAPITAL PROJECTS	163-169
CHAPTER 5: INTEGRATION PHASE	170
5.1 INTRODUCTION	170
5.1.1 HIERARCHY OF SECTOR PLANS	171
5.1.2 SECTOR PLANS OF MUNICIPALITY	171
5.3 HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW OF SECTOR PLANS	172
5.3.1 DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	172-173
5.3.2 OBJECTIVES FOR DLM SDF	174
5.4 GROWTH POTENTIAL	175
5.5 REGIONAL SDF	175-186
5.6 DLM HOUSING SECTOR PLAN	187-188
5.7 METHODOLOGY	188
5.8 PROBLEM STATEMENT (HUMAN SETTLEMENT)	188-189
5.9 LED STRATEGY	189-190
5.10 WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	191
5.11 DLM DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	192-193
CHAPTER 6: PEFOMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	194
6.1 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THIS PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	195
6.2 DIMENSIONS OF PERFORMANVE MANAGEMENT	195
6.3 MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANAVE MANAGEMENT	195
6.4 MANAGING PERFORMANCE OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION	195
6.5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PLANNING	195
6.6 MANAGING STAFF PERFORMANCE	198
6.7 REPORTING	199
6.8 LEGAL FRAMEWORK	199
6.9 REPORTING SYSTEM	199
6.10 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE	200-201
CHAPTER 7: ANNUAL OPPERATING PLAN (SDBIP)	202
7.1 INTRODUCTION	202
7.2 DEFINITION: SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION	202

7.3 SDBIP CONCEPT	203
7.4 SDBIP MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVISION	203
CHAPTER 8: APPROVAL AND ADOPTION	204

TABLES, GRAPHS, STRUCTURES, FIGURES & MAPS

TABLES

1. Key performance areas	16
2. Municipal committees	17
3. DLM Powers & functions	19
4. Summary of activities	21-22
5. Role players, role and functions	23-24
6. Political parties	25
7. List of Councillors	25-26
8. Time schedule	29
9. Community outreach meeting	31
10. Community needs	32-37
11. Swot Analysis	38-39
12. Population by Towns	41
13. Demographics comparison	43-45
14. Population by age per ward	49
15. Languages	50
16. Household Heads	51
17. Location Quotient	55
18. Status for Education Skills & Gender	62
19. Status access to water	64
20. Access to Sanitation	65
21. DLM Distribution Refuse Removal	67
22. DLM Health facilities(Hospitals)	68-70
23. Education facilities (Schools)	71
24. Religious facilities (Churches)	71
25. Statistics for Building Control	74
26. Extension to Residential building	75
27. Extension to non-residential building	76
28. Types of dwelling occupied	76
29. Housing needs	77
30. LED budget by vote	82-84
31. Water and sanitation	87
32. Main dam catchments	88
33. Service level for core function water	89
34. Service level for core function sanitation	89
35. Informal settlement with no access to water	90
36. Summary of backlog per household	90
37. Status of water	91
38. Associated services	92
39. Water Recourse usage	93
40. Water Resource plan	94

41. Sanitation and implementation plan	94
42. Water and Sanitation Programs	95-96
43. Roads and Storm water	97
44. Status of roads	97
45. Public transport Roads and transport	98
46. Storm water drainage	98
47. Roads and Storm water projects	99
48. Electricity alignment	100
49. Status of Electricity	100
50. Electricity Projects	101
51. Human Settlement alignment	103
52. Programs and projects	106
53. Town planning projects	107
54. Refuse removal alignment	108
55. Licensing of landfill sites	109
56. Service level for refuse removal	109
57. Landfill capacity per town	110
58. Indication of waste	110
59. Programme and projects	111
60. Community services alignment	113
61. Facilities per town	114
62. Sports, recreation programmes and projects	115
63. Heritage sites	116
64. Arts and culture programmes and projects	116
65. Status of libraries in DLM	117
66. Libraries development and strategies	117
67. Capacity on traffic	118
68. Emergency capacity per town	119
69. Public safety emergency fire and rescue	119
70. Programme public safety	120
71. Environment alignment	121
72. Land cover types	121
73. Conservation of vegetation types	123-124
74. Reflection of sustainable environment	125-126
75. Aggregate land area	126
76. Environment programs	126-127
77. Parks facilities	127-129
78. Parks and cemeteries alignment	129
79. Maintenance plan (parks)	130-131
80. Status of graves	132
81. Maintenance of graves	133
82. Cemeteries state development	133
83. Parks and cemeteries projects	133-134
84. Management and planning framework	136
85. LED alignment	137
86. Status of LED	137-138
87. Location Quotient	139

88. Status of land use	140
89. SMME strategies	141
90. Agriculture Programs	141-142
91. Tourism SOWT analysis	145
92. Tourist attractions	145-146
93. Tourism strategies	146-147
94. Transportation capacity	148
95. Corporate services alignment	149
96. Division of powers	150
97. Corporate programmes and projects	150
98. Skills and develop me t programmes and projects	151
99. Public participation and good governance projects	152
100.Good governance and development strategies	153-154
101.Access to Social grants	155
102.Key areas	157
103.Five year Budget projections	157-158
104.Expenditure Budget by main vote	158
105.Budget Alignment with strategic objectives	158
106.Budget source of income	159
107.Household bills	160
108.Monthly accounts for affordable household range	161
109.Indigent Household	162
110.Capital project list	163-169
111.Hierarchy of sector plans	170
112.DLM Sector plans	171
113.DLM Growth potential	175
114.Urban settlement	175-177
115.Water service development plan	191-192
116.Performance management planning	196-198
117.Managing staff performance	198-199
118.Legal framework	199
119.Reporting system	199

GRAPHS

1. Population by Age	46
2. Age by Sex	47
3. Population by gender & nationality	50
4. Contribution to TDMD	52
5. Economic growth & contribution	53
6. Regional comparison of economic growth	54
7. Economic production by sector	56
8. Business ownership	57
9. Annual business turnover	57
10. Employment & Unemployment by business	58
11. TDM monthly income	58
12. Monthly income	59

13. Income distribution	60
14. Employment status	60
15. Employment and unemployment by wards	61
16. Basic services	63
17. Access to electricity	66
18. Erf requirements	77
19. Vacant site	78
20. Type of dwelling	104
21. Tourism accommodation in DLM	143
22. Origin of tourist that visit DLM	143
23. Main location advantage	144
24. Main location disadvantage	144

MAPS

i National & Provincial context	41
ii Local context	41
lii DLM regional map	178
IV Bethlehem SDF	179
V Clarens SPDF	181
VI Fouriesburg SPDF	183
Vii Paul Roux SPDF	184
Viii Rosendal SPDF	186

FIGURES

A. Executive management of DLM	27
B. Population & Households	48
C. Directorate LED	81
D. Sector integration process	171
E. Performance Management System	194
F. Municipal scorecard	200
G. SDBIP concepts	203
H. SDBIP monitoring, reporting and revision	203

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Central Business District
CBP	Community Based Planning
CDWs	Community Development Workers
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CLLR	Councillor
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DLM	Dihlabeng Local Municipality
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
FET	Further Education and Training
FSGDS	Free State Growth and Development Strategy
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GRAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Practices
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IT	Information Technology
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MAYCO	Mayoral Committee
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MPPMR	Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulators
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework
NAS	National Aids Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NKPI	National Key Performance Indicator
NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan

PGDS	Provincial Growth Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprise
SSA	Statistics South Africa
TMDM	Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality
USDG	Urban Settlement Development Grant
VIP (Toilets)	Ventilated Improved Pitt
WTW	Water Treatment Works
PWDs	People with Disabilities



Cllr: TMH Mofokeng

FOREWORD: THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

The Mandate of Dihlabeng Local Municipality is to provide effective and efficient people centred governance that facilitates the developmental role of local government. The President of the Republic of South Africa Mr JG Zuma in his State of the Nation Address on the 21 February 2015, stated the following: That the draft Medium Term Strategic Framework for 2014 to 2019, as the first five year building block of the National Development Plan. The cross- cutting strategies such as the New Growth Path, the Industrial Policy Action Plan, the Departmental Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans and municipal Integrated Development and every other government plan will fall under the umbrella of the National Development Plan. The framework will be precise and clear in identifying indicators and targets to be achieved for the period 2014/2019.

Our strategy objectives propels the local authority to contribute towards building the Developmental State, and we are guided by the Constitutional and Legal Framework. We continue to:

- i) Provide democratic and accountable governance for local communities.
- ii) Be responsible to the needs of the community
- iii) Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- iv) Promote social and economic development
- v) Promote a safe and healthy environment
- vi) Encourage the involvement of community organisations in the local government matters
- vii) Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst our staff.

Our Municipal Strategic objectives are focused on five key performance areas. The Infrastructure Development, the Local Economic development, Organisational Development and Transformation, Financial Viability and Management and Good governance and Public participation. Our Municipal strategic objectives are also aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP), the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS) and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

In our five key performance areas the municipality has progressed over a period of time, as the NDP stipulates all people should have access to clean, potable water and that there should be enough water for agriculture and industry. Large percentage of Dihlabeng locals have access either to water connection in the house or inside the yard and small percentage receive water from communal taps, sanitation has improved, VIP toilets have been converted into water borne system (1600 in Fateng tse Ntsho. The extension of Mashaeng Waste Water Treatment Works from 1.1ML/d to 3.4 ML/d capacity. The municipality is improving quality water to 98% of household and intending to approve Water Master Plan by 2017.

Construction of paved roads and storm water channel at Mautse 1.8km and Mashaeng 1.4km. Our municipality has aimed to improve the quality of roads and storm water in all Dihlabeng Units by the year 2021. One of our projects is to construct 1.5 km of block paved and storm water channels in Kgubetswana and 1.8 in Mautse.

The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest. Communities in the Dihlabeng Local municipality are fairly well supplied with electricity, from 85% to 100% household by 2017; however the municipality has largest backlog which is in Rosendal and Fouriesburg. We also have to replace obsolete and dangerous Switchgears in substations within DLM. Our objective is to add install high mast lights in all five towns of Dihlabeng by 2017.

The NDP also states that all informal settlement be upgraded to a well-located land by 2030, as part of these initiative the municipality has allocated 500 formal sites to residents of Selahlewe, it has also provided 204 sites in Old council hostel in the unit of Bethlehem. Upgrading of 200 two roomed houses. Acquire land parcels in Bethlehem for future human settlement

The NDP also support absolute reduction in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year. Waste removal services is offered 100% in the established township areas, our municipal workers embark on a campaign to clean the CBD on daily basis, refuse is collected as per schedule, there is also a management of illegal corner dumps. The municipality needs to have a transfer stations that are fully operational.

Our objective is to have a safer environment preventing and reducing risk of disasters, we have embark on disaster management plan and increasing awareness through educating communities about safer environment, we have developed parks and planted 250 of trees in our municipality. We also conduct fire inspections and fire prevention initiatives, to respond all emergencies within 5 to 10 minutes. Enforcement of traffic laws and improve road safety. Embark on crime prevention initiative.

The NDP stipulates that unemployment rate should fall from 24% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030, this requires 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million. Local Economic Development ensures that people become self –sufficient and rely on themselves and not on state for economic support and various social grants. This is achieved by ensuring that a conducive environment for trade and investment is achieved, With Local Economic Development our municipality continue to fund and support a number of Entrepreneurial initiatives around Dihlabeng and such contribute towards poverty alleviation and job creation. Mashaeng poultry project was funded R100 000, Clarens commonage by R20 000, Farm Flea market by R50 000

Our municipality supports students with bursaries to further their education. The NDP stipulates that between 80-90% of learners should complete 12 years of schooling and or vocational education with at least 80% successfully passing the exit exams. To improve the quality of education events are held in Libraries for example, spelling and reading competitions.

Skills development is one of our Municipal top priorities, training as per work skills plan, DLM employees wellness programme The NDP addresses the skill deficit in the social welfare sector as a result we ensure that our municipality operates with competent and skilled staff as per organizational development and transformation. We also have Graduate Development Program to the learners who completed their studies and needed exposure in the working environment, Learn ships are also provided to the unemployed youth through Local Government Sector and Training authority or other Seta's.

The Municipality has also adopted the programme of Back to Basics to address the following basic principles, namely: Put people and their concerns first and ensure constant with communities through effective public participation platforms, create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services to the right quality and standards. This includes planning for and delivering of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance and upkeep to ensure no failures in services and where these occur, restore services with urgency, build and maintain sound institutional and administrative capabilities, administered and managed by

dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels. Municipality's equity, equality and empowerment agenda for youth, women, children and people with disability.

"Together we can build better communities"

EXECUTIVE MAYOR

TJHETANE MAKOANYANE MOFOKENG

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
Hon. Cllr T M H Mofokeng



SPEAKER
P D Lengoabala

COUNCIL WHIP
L U Makhalema

CHAIRPERSON MPAC
T I Masoeu



MMC: Community
Services
M A Noosi

MMC: Finance
M J Tshabalala

MMC: LED
C C Harrington

MMC: Corporate
Services
P P Mokoena

MMC: Public Works
T J Seekane

MMC: Women, Children &
Disability
T J Tshabalala

MMC: Human
Settlement
A L Mkwanzazi

MMC: IDP/PMS &
Monitoring
T Tseki

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

An IDP is a master plan for an area that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It takes into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. It looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole.

The IDP is the key instrument to achieve developmental local governance for centralised, strategic, participatory, implementation orientated, coordinated and integrated development. Preparing an IDP is not only a legal requirement in terms of the legislation but it is actually the instrument for realizing municipalities' major developmental responsibilities to improve the quality of life of the citizens. It seeks to speed-up service delivery by securing a buy-in of all relevant players and provides government departments and other social partners with a clear framework of the municipality's development trajectory to harness implementation efforts.

There are a few main reasons why a municipality should have an IDP:

- Utilisation of scarce resources
- Expedite delivery of services
- Attract additional funds
- Strengthens democracy
- Promotes co-ordination between local, provincial and national government.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

According to Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, local government is in charge of the development process in municipalities and the municipal planning. The constitutional mandate to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives gives a clear indication of the intended purpose of municipal integrated development planning. The constitution also demands that local government improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development across all three levels of government. Together with other organs of state, it must contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in Sections 24, 25, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

The White Paper on Local Government gives municipalities the responsibility to work with communities and groups of communities to find sustainable ways to their social, economic and material needs in order to improve their quality of life.

In terms of the Local Government Municipal System Act 32 of 2000, Section 25(1) each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which, inter alia, links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality and aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality. As far as the status of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is concerned, Section 35 of the Act clearly states that an integrated development plan by the council of a municipality is the principal strategic

instrument, which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality.

The IDP of a Municipality may be amended if and when circumstances require the amendment but must be reviewed annually in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act. Both amendment and review of the plan must be in accordance with a prescribed process which process is described in the Process Plan. Furthermore, the annual review is in response to an assessment of its performance measurements and to an extent that changing circumstances so demand. The 2016/2017 IDP document of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality is the fifth review as adopted in the 2012/2013 at the beginning of the current term of council. The strategic objectives and targets contained in this document were reached subsequent to extensive systematic and structured internal and external consultation through various public participation mechanisms with the community and stakeholders with the Dihlabeng Local Municipality area of jurisdiction.

The Revised IDP is based on lessons learned from the previous revision and planning cycle as well as changing environments and focuses on the following:

- Aligned with National and Provincial issues of importance;
- Strengthening the analysis principle of the strategic planning processes;
- Ensure better coordination through a programmatic approach and focused budgeting process;
- Strengthening performance management and monitoring systems
- Free State Growth and Development Strategies;
- Free State Spatial Development Framework;
- National Key Performance Indicators (NKPIS); and
- National Development Plan.

In terms of Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act, the core components of an IDP are;

- The Municipal Council's Vision for the long term development of the Municipality;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the Municipality;
- Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- Council's development objectives must be aligned with any National or Provincial sectoral plans;
- A Spatial Development Framework;
- Council operational Strategies;
- Applicable Disaster Management Plan;
- Financial Plan which must include a budget projection for at least next three years; and
- The Key Performance Indicators and Performance targets determined in terms of Performance Management System.

TABLE 1: Key Performance Areas, and their relations to the objects of the constitution of South Africa 1996.

Objects of the Constitution, 1996	Municipal Key Performance
Provide democratic and accountable government for the local communities.	Good Governance & Public Participation
Be responsive to the needs of the local municipality.	
Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.	
Ensure the provision of services to the communities in a sustainable manner.	Basic service delivery and infrastructure investment.
Promote a safe and healthy environment	
Facilitate the culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff and	Institutional Transformation and Organisational development
Assign clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of administrant units and mechanisms.	
Promote social and economic development.	Local Economic Development
Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.	Financial Viability

1.3 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING

Section 41(1) of the Constitution contains the principles of co-operative government and inter-governmental relations.

‘Inter-governmental relations’ means the relationships between national, provincial and local government. The Constitution states that the three spheres of government are distinctive, inter-dependent and inter-related. They are autonomous, but exist in a unitary South Africa and have to cooperate on decision-making and must co-ordinate budgets, policies and activities, particularly for those functions that cut across the spheres.

Cooperative governance means that national, provincial and local government should work together to provide citizens with a comprehensive package of services. They have to assist and support each other, share information and coordinate their efforts. Implementation of policies and government programmes particularly require close cooperation between the three spheres of government.

The division and allocation of the total government income (revenue) between the spheres of government and within government is regulated by the Division of Revenue Act, 2009 (DORA). The different spheres of government depend on each other for support in project implementation.

In order to implement the principles on cooperative government set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (IGR) was enacted. The Act seeks to set up mechanisms to coordinate the work of all spheres of government in providing services, alleviating poverty and promoting development. It also establishes a line of communication that goes from municipalities to the provinces and directly to the Presidency.

At provincial level the Premier’s Inter-governmental Forum (PIF) exists which consults on broad development in the province, as well as on the implementation of national and provincial policy and legislation. It also seeks to coordinate the alignment of provincial and municipal development planning and strategic planning.

In many development projects, more than one sphere of government may be involved in implementation. Where necessary, the different organs of state may enter into an implementation protocol that describes the role and responsibility of each organ of state; outlines priorities and desired outcomes; and provides for monitoring, evaluation, resource allocation and dispute settlement procedures. The IGR has been set up to facilitate cooperation and avoid legal proceedings between different spheres of government.

Every department, and every unit within a department, has to develop implementation and action plans based

on the overall strategic plan of government. Apart from the Annual Performance Plan, every directorate also has to develop a Service Delivery Improvement Plan.

The relationship between national planning instruments such as the NSDP, provincial plans such as Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) and municipal plans (IDP's) must be determined in the context of a set of intergovernmental planning principles. These include:

- All spheres and organs of state should promote coordinated and integrated planning;
- National Development priorities and principles should inform planning for all spheres;
- Each sphere has its own distinct development tasks and related planning tasks corresponding to the scale of operations and the area jurisdiction; and
- The necessary mutual alignment between National Priorities or guidelines, sectoral planning requirements and local needs, conditions and resources must be conducted in the spirit of cooperative governance whereby the plans of one sphere should support those in another;
- The shared and common platform critical to alignment is made possible through a coherent set of National Spatial guidelines based on the twin concepts of development potential need;
- The normative principles and guidelines embodied in the NSDP provide the central organizing concept for facilitating alignment and serve as the mechanism and basic platform for t better coordination and alignment of government programmes.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

TABLE 2: MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES	FUNCTIONALITY	COMOSITION
Internal Audit Committee	Functional	
Supply Chain Committee	Functional	
SCM Committee		
Ward Committee	Functional	
Oversight Committee	Functional	MPAC
Council Committee	Functional	SECTION 80
Mayoral Committee	Functional	MAYCO MEMEBERS
IDP Steering Committee	Functional	DIRECTORS AND MAYCO MEMEBERS

1.4 MUNICIPAL OVERVIEW

VISION

“To be a people centered, people driven and self-sufficient municipality committed to the provision of effective and quality services to its community.”

MISSION STATEMENT

“To provide effective and efficient people centered governance that will facilitate the developmental role of Local Government”

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Our approach propels the Local Authority to continue towards building the Developmental State and it will continue to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for Local communities.
- Be responsive to the needs of the Municipality
- Ensure the provision of the services to the communities in a sustainable manner.
- Promote social and economic development.
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.
- Facilitate the culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff and
- Assign clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of administrative units and mechanisms

CORE VALUES

Values are the nexus to our future progress and they are an expression of our emotionalised truths. They serve to guide our decision making and conduct. It is the Devine to the minds of men and women of Dihlabeng to seek and pursue a better life for all, and in no particular order of significance, they are:

- Dedication
- Discipline
- Sacrifice; and
- Accountability

1.5 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Local government is assigned specific powers and functions that are unique and appropriate to the lower sphere of government. Similar to the position on national and provincial spheres, local government powers and functions are constitutionally entrenched and protected and cannot be unilaterally taken away by another sphere of government. Albeit constitutionally protected, the powers and functions of municipalities are not absolute and are subject to both constitutional and national legislative requirements.

Chapter 3 of Municipal Systems Act, 2000 states that a municipality has all the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution, and must exercise them subject to Chapter 5 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998. Furthermore, a municipality is empowered by legislation to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to, the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

Against this legislative directive, we understand and interpret our powers and functions aligned to the objects of local government as set out in section 152 of the Constitution as follows:

TABLE 3: DLM FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	DLM FUNCTIONS AND MANDATES
To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental municipal planning
To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner To promote a safe and healthy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building regulations • Municipal airports • Storm water drainages • Cemeteries • Local amenities • Municipal roads • Water and sanitation services • Street lighting • Traffic and parking • Refuse removal and refuse dumps • Cleansing • Municipal health services • Fire fighting • Licensing of dogs • Pounds • Local sport facilities • Municipal parks and recreation
To promote social and economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local tourism • Street trading • Trading regulations • Sell food to the public • Public places
To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation • Fair, equitable and transparent supply chain practices

1.6 OVERVIEW OF THE REVIEW PROCESS OF THE IDP

Taking into account the local municipal strategic assessment results, institutional resources and development profile and realities, it requires a realignment of the IDP and Budget Process Plan. In summary, the IDP and Budget Process Plan involve:

- **A preparation phase** – where departments assessed their situation and identified projects that are needed. The community went through the same process
- **A planning phase** – taking the strategic directives into account, departments developed more detailed business plans that contain project proposals with costs. Community needs were taken into account but some of the needs that require further investigation are not necessarily registered as projects.
- **An evaluation phase** – the project proposals from the various departments are evaluated through a budget assessment process that assesses if the projects are in line with council priorities and strategies. A draft Medium Term Income and Expenditure Framework (MTEF)(Budget) and IDP are prepared and approved before outreach and participation processes begin.
- **A participation process** – the draft Budget and IDP was discussed across the Municipal Area and community members had the opportunity to engage with the projects and budgets proposed for the Municipality and their areas. A comment period is provided and communities and interested parties provide comments on the draft IDP and budget.
- **A finalization phase** – taking the comments into account and final IDP and Budget must be prepared and submitted to council for approval

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES		QUARTER1			QUARTER 2			QUARTER 3			QUARTER4		
		JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
PLANNING													
Framework Plan (Process Plan)													
Adoption of Process Plan													
1.ANALYSIS													
Sector and Spatial analysis													
Institutional Preparedness													
Determine local issues, problems, potentials and priorities													
PHASE 2. REFINE OBJECTIVES &STRATEGIES													
Outline vision, mission &goals													
Formulate/confirm strategies													
Determine IDP &budget strategic objective (1 st Strategic Session)													
PHASE 3.PROJECT													
Outline prioritized development projects and Set projects Targets													
& Indicators													
INTEGRATION													
Integrate inter-sectoral/departmental projects													
Alignment of projects/Adjustment Budget													
Integrate inter-sectoral/departmental projects													
Alignment of projects/Adjustment Budget													
APPROVAL/ADOPTION													
Revised IDP tabled to Council Submission of IDP to District and Province Final adoption of IDP by Executive Council													

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Revised IDP tabled to Council by Executive Council							
Submission of IDP to District and Province							
IMPEMENTATION & MONITORING							
Approve SDBIP							
Community Participation							
IDP & BUDGET							

1.7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

It was important that the suggested roles below were adhered to and that accountability was maintained throughout the entire IDP process. An analysis and confirmation of the institutional arrangements were undertaken to ensure that the above five phases were effectively executed. The table below reflects the arrangement and suggested roles and responsibilities as to who was responsible for planning, development, preparation, compilation and drafting of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality's (DLM) IDP and SDBIP.

TABLE 5: ROLE PLAYERS, ROLES AND FUNCTION

ROLE PLAYER	ROLES AND FUNCTIONS
The Executive Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Mayor of has the ultimate responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the IDP, Budget & Performance Management. In his executive capacity he has to: be responsible for the overall oversight, development and monitoring of the process or delegate IDP & PMS responsibilities to the Municipal Manager; ensure that the budget, IDP & budget related policies are mutually consistent & credible; submit the revised IDP & the Budget to the municipal Council for adoption; submit the proposed Performance Management System to the municipal council for adoption.
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council is the ultimate political decision-making body of the municipality and the Council has the responsibility to: consider and adopt the IDP Process Plan & time schedule for the preparation, tabling & approval of the annual budget; consider and adopt the IDP and annual Budget; ensure the municipal budget is coordinated with and based on the IDP; adopt a Performance Management System (PMS) Monitor progress, re. IDP implementation
Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the Mayoral Committee is to provide political and strategic guidance and direction to the IDP, Budget, Performance Management processes and IDP implementation. The Mayoral Committee is assisted by the Finance and IDP Portfolio Committee in this regard.
Ward Councilors & Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward Councilors are the major link between the municipality and the residents. As such, their role is to: link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards; ensure communities understand the purpose and the key mechanisms of the IDP, Budget process, Performance Management and are motivated to actively participate; Facilitate public consultation and participation within their wards.
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP Representative Forum serves as the interface for community participation during the IDP process and therefore participates in the annual review of the municipality's IDP. The IDP Representative Forum is chaired by the Executive Mayor (or his delegate) and consists of the following role players: Members of the Mayoral Committee Ward Councilors Ward Committee members

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Workers • NGOs/CBOs • Business chambers • Sector departments (district, provincial and national) • Religious organizations • Municipal officials
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal Manager has the responsibility to provide guidance and ensure that the administration actively participates and supports the development and review of the IDP and Budget and works towards its implementation.
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP Steering Committee is chaired by the Municipal Manager and comprises of the Directors and Managers of the various divisions and offices. The tasks of the Steering Committee are to: • provide technical oversight and support to the IDP/ Budget review and its implementation; • consider and advise on IDP/ Budget content and process; • ensure inter-directorate co-operation, co-ordination, communication and strategic thinking to address priority issues • ensure sector and spatial co-ordination and alignment • ensure IDP & budget linkage • ensure Performance Management is linked to the IDP • ensure the organization is oriented to implement the IDP • ensure time-frames set for the review are met. • It is proposed that the IDP Steering Committee meet at least once a month at the beginning of the Senior Management meeting for about a half an hour (as per the schedule).
Directorates & Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorates and Departments are responsible for sector planning and for the implementation of the IDP. The participation of all Departments is thus critical and they : • provide technical / sector expertise and information, throughout the IDP Budget process; • ensure that the review process is participatory, integrated, strategic, implementation-oriented, budget linked and aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements;
IDP Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP Unit reports to the MM and is required to manage and co-ordinate the IDP process, ensure budget integration, the roll out of Performance Management and monitor the implementation of the IDP, including: • preparing the Process Plan for the development of the IDP; • undertaking the overall management and co-ordination of the planning and review process under consideration of time, resources and people • ensuring that the review process is participatory, strategic, implementation-oriented, integrated with the budget process, is horizontally and vertically aligned and satisfies sector planning requirements; • linking the IDP to the SDBIP
Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Service Providers will be engaged, when necessary to: • provide methodological/ technical guidance to the IDP process; • facilitate planning workshops; • undertake special studies; • ensure the IDP/ Budget/ PM is aligned with Provincial & National Department's strategy and budget.

1.8 POLITICAL/LEADERSHIP MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The political component of the DLM is based on an Executive Mayoral Committee (MAYCO) system. The Executive MAYCO has certain legislative and delegated executive powers and appoints members of the mayoral committee in terms of sections 60 and 80 of the MSA. The Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee is accountable and reports to the Municipal Council.

COUNCIL STRUCTURES

There are various decision making structures within Council which include the following:

- Municipal Council;
- Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee;
- Portfolio Committees, including:
- Section 80 Committees;
- Section 79 Committees;

The DLM Municipal Council currently consists of 40 Councillors, 20 Ward Councillors and 20 Proportional Councillors. The following political parties are represented in the Council:

TABLE 6: POLITICAL PARTIES

POLITICAL PARTY	WARD COUNCILLORS	PROPORTIONAL COUNCILLORS	TOTAL
African National Congress (ANC)	18	12	30
Democratic Alliance (DA)	2	6	8
Congress of the People(Cope)	0	1	1
Freedom Front Plus (FF)	0	1	1
TOTAL	20	20	40

TABLE 7: LIST OF COUNCILLORS

NAME	DETAILS	NAME	DETAILS
Mr. T M H Mofokeng	Clr EXECUTIVE MAYOR (Ward 8)	Mr. J F Bonthuys	Ward 18
Mr. P D Lengoabala	SPEAKER	Mr. M V Mofokeng	Ward 19
Mrs. L U Makhalema	Council Whip	Ms. M R Mokoena	Ward 20
Mr. T A Masoeu	Clr Chairperson MPAC (Ward 11)		
Mr. C C Harrington	MMC LED		
Ms. A L Rakhothule Mkhwanazi	Clr MMC Human Settlement(Ward 17)		
Mr. T J Tseki	Clr MMC IDP& PMS (Ward 13 & 14)	(PR)PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES	
Mr. M J Tshabalala	Clr MMC Finance (Ward 6)	Mr. L A Mhlambi	Councillor
Ms. M A Noosi	MMC Community Services	Mrs. N E Mabizela	Councillor
Mr. P P Mokoena	Clr MMC Corporate Services (Ward 4)	Mr. J P H Pienaar	Councillor
Mrs. T J Tshabalala	MMC Women, Children, Disability and Vulnerable Groups	Ms. M K Mofokeng	Councillor

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mr. T J Seekane	<i>Cllr MMC Public Works</i>	Mr. L J Mosikili	Councillor
Mrs. M A Mokoena	<i>Ward 1</i>	Mr. M J Mokoena	Councillor
Mr. S Msimanga	<i>Ward 2</i>	Mr. B D L Venter	Councillor
Mr. N N Nzimande	<i>Ward 3</i>	Mrs. M Prior	Councillor
Mr. M D Shabalala	<i>Ward 5</i>	Mr. M S Mofokeng	Councillor
Ms. TM Mofokeng	<i>Ward 7</i>	Mr. D Steven	Councillor
Mr. BF Mokoena	<i>Ward 9</i>	Mr. P A Maarsdorp	Councillor
Mr. G J Roetz	<i>Ward 10</i>	Mr. P H Johannes	Councillor
Mr. J M Radebe	<i>Ward 12</i>	Mr. P T Ramaele	Councillor
Ms. ME Sempe	<i>Ward 15</i>	Mr. J Nhlapo	Councillor
Mrs. S M Jacobs	<i>Ward 16</i>	Mr. HE Mokoena	Councillor

1.9 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENT

The Municipal Manager assisted by Directors, manage the Departments of:

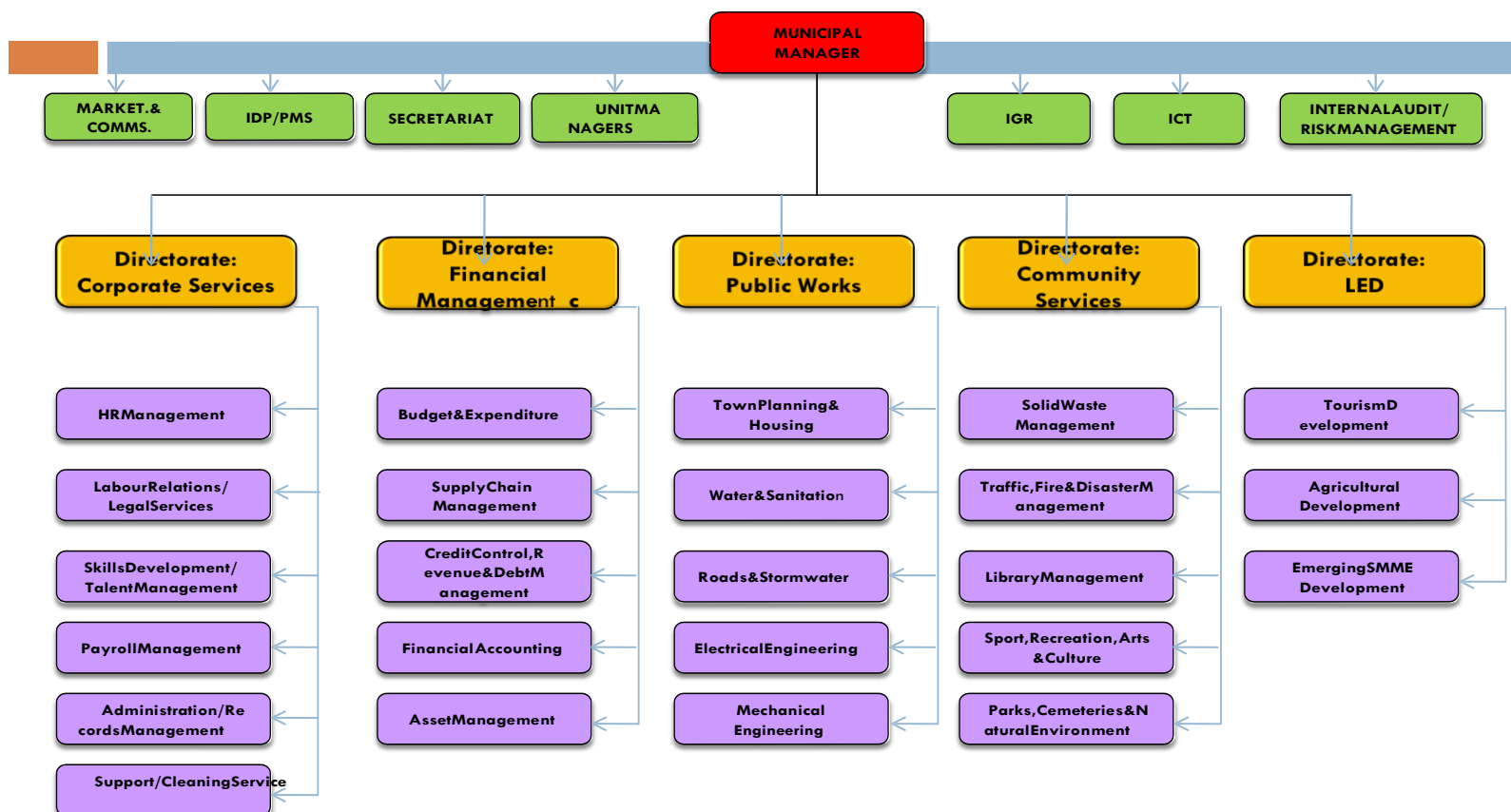
- Finance,
- Planning and Economic Development,
- Technical and Infrastructural Services,
- Social Services,
- Organizational Development and Corporate Services,
- Office of the Municipal Manager, and
- Office of the Executive Mayor.

1.9.1 DLM MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure below is the currently approved structure.

Figure:A

Executive Management of Dihlabeng Local Municipality



1.10 WHY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW PROCESS

Local government operates in an ever-changing environment. The dynamic nature of local, district, provincial, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and new demands. Similarly, the needs of communities of Dihlabeng Local Municipality continuously change. The five-year Integrated Development Plan of Dihlabeng Local Municipality is reviewed annually so that the municipality can always be confident that it addresses the real and relevant needs and concerns of local communities. This is the fourth review in the present review cycle from 2012-2017. This annual review states that; it is also a legislative requirement in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. The focus of this year's Integrated Development Plan has therefore been on aligning municipal programmes, projects and strategies with:

- Community needs and priorities identified in the next five years and present challenges.
- Updated statistical information (Stats SA)
- Adjustment of targets to keep them realistic within the scarce resources.
- A Revised Spatial Development Framework and other related sector plans.

1.10.1 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND BUDGET PROCESS

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality annually formulates an IDP/Budget Schedule to guide its development and review processes. This process enhances integration and alignment between the Integrated Development Plan and Budget, thereby ensuring the development of an Integrated Development Plan-based Budget. The IDP/Budget Schedule has been amended to be in line with MFMA Circular 54.

It should be noted that this financial year (2015/16) is the fourth year of the current five-year IDP (2012/13 – 2016/17) and the proposed time schedule therefore reflects on the process for the fifth review of the five-year IDP, which was adopted by Council in 2012/2013.

The time schedule and process plan outline the planning and budget preparation process to be undertaken, proposed institutional arrangements and timeframes attached to the different phases. The process plan will further illustrate the alignment of the IDP with the municipality's Budget (MTREF) and Performance Management System (PMS) processes.

1.10.2 TIME SCHEDULE

The annual review of the IDP, budget preparation and performance management processes was executed according to the time schedule below:

TABLE 8: IDP, BUDGET AND PMS TIME SCHEDULE

BUDGET PROCESS	IDP PROGRAMME	PMS -PROCESS	TARGET DATE
Table budget planning schedule before Council.	Table the IDP process plan and framework for the review process before Council.	Complete Organisational SDBIP.	August 2015
Submission of Financial Statements.	Analysis Phase programme, meetings and workshops with stakeholders and Local communities.	Submit the Annual Report to Province and National.	September 2015
In consultation with IDP Steering Committee develop capital and operating budgets for next three years.	Outlining ,Vision ,mission, goals and formulate strategies and objectives.	IDP & budget strategic objective(Strategic Session).	October - November 2015
Evaluate estimates and allocations to determine a draft budget and budget options for three years.	Outline prioritized development projects.		December 2015 -January 2016
Table draft budget in Council for public consultation and debate.	Draft Revised IDP tabled to Council.		March 2016 – April 2016
Approve 2015/16 IDP, capital and operating budgets and cash flow budget.	Final adoption of IDP by Executive Council.		May 2016

1.11 MECHANISMS OF DLM PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1.11.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The DLM actively seeks community participation in matters affecting the community as directed by the MSA. Chapter 5 requires that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose, encourage and create conditions for local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan.

The DLM has established participation of the community through a ward committee system of which there are 20 wards within the municipal area. The central role of ward committees is to facilitate local community participation in decisions which affect the local community, to articulate local community interests and to represent these interests within the municipal governing structures.

WARD COMMITTEES AND CDWS

- The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 forms the pedestal for community and stakeholder participation at local government. One of the main features about the Integrated Development Planning process is the involvement of community and stakeholder organization in the process. Participation of affected and interested parties ensures that the IDP addresses the real issues that are experienced by the residents of a municipality. Chapter 4, section 16 (MSA 32, 2000) explicitly outline the notion of community participation.
- To further strengthen community engagements the Dihlabeng Municipality has established 20 Ward Committees and 20 CDWs of which 18 are functional.
- Ward committees are key in this process as espoused both in the legislation and they represent the development aspirations and needs of the wards they represent and form an information assimilation /dissemination mechanism between a municipal council and the community.
- As part of consultation process of the IDP Review, the municipality will embark on extensive community participation and stakeholder's process in all its twenty (20) wards. The participation process must be conducted on ward basis and in the form of public and stakeholders debate on what priority issues are and what appropriate ways and means are of dealing with these priority issues.

STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS

- Stakeholder Organizations which represent the certain Social Economic, Gender or Environmental interests have to be registered a 'Stakeholder Associations' (at Municipal level) through which they can participate in the planning process.

IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

- The IDP Representative Forum is a structure that institutionalizes and ensures that representative participation in the IDP process. The representative forum represents the interests of its constituents in the IDP process, and its thus required to give feedback to its constituents.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- The representative forum of Dihlabeng LM must be a fairly representative structure consists of representative of the following structures:
- Community Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Business Community, Government Sector Departments, Self Help Organizations.
- Ward Councillors, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers
- The Representative IDP Forum has to be involved at least once in each major stage of the drafting process

COMMUNITY OUTREACH MEETINGS

Ward Councillors, Ward Committee Members and Public Participation Committee will play a crucial role in convening community meetings and communicating with the community about various municipal governance issues. In general, the Public Participation Process in all twenty wards within the municipality depends largely on the involvement of the community.

TABLE 9: COMMUNITY OUTREACH MEETINGS (IDP REVIEW)

WARD	DATE	VENUE	RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE
17	28 September 2015	Fateng tse Ntsho Community Hall	Management Team, District Representative, Councillor Mkwana
12,13,14	30 September 2015	Mashaeng Community Hall	Management Team, District Representative, Councillor Radebe, Councillor Seekane, Councillor Tseki
15	02 October 2015	Mautse Community Hall	Management Team, Councillor Sempe,
20	05 October 2015	Kgubetswana Community Hall	Management Team, Councillor M Mokoena, District Representatives.
9,10,16,18	07 October 2015	Bethlehem Town Hall	Management Team, Councillor J F Bonthuys, Councillor B F Mokoena, Councillor G J Roetz, Councillor S Jacobs
8,9,16	12 October 2015	Boiketlong Hall	Management Team, Councillor THM Mofokeng, Councillor B F Mokoena, Councillor S Jacobs
1,2,3	14 October 2015	Impumelelo School	Management Team, Councillor M A Mokoena, Councillor S Msimanga, Councillor N Nzimande,
4,5,7	19 October 2015	Bohlokong Youth Center Main Hall	Management Team, Councillor P P Mokoena, Councillor T M Mofokeng, Councillor M D Shabalala
6,11,19	21 October 2015	Bohlokong Youth Center Main Hall	Management Team, Councillor M V Mofokeng, M J Tshabalala, Councillor T A Masoeu
Representative & Stakeholders	26 October 2015	FouriesburgTown Hall	Management Team, District Representative, All Councillors

COMMUNITY NEEDS

IDP Ward-Based Public participations were conducted during August/September 2014 in all wards within the jurisdiction of Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The table below reflects on the issues raised during those consultative community outreach meetings. At a glance, the slow pace of finalisation of awarding land for development, huge housing backlog, inaccessibility of health care facilities, Poor conditions of roads, need for economic development, recreational facilities and education:

TABLE 10: COMMUNITY NEEDS

KEY ISSUES	ISSUES RAISED	WARD	2016/2017 PROJECTS
Education	Build 3 primary schools. (ward 19,16 and Jiji farms) Need for bursaries. Need for Technical College in bohlokong and Mashaeng Need for skills development programmers for people with learning difficulties.(ward 1,2 , 3,10) Need for ABET school and creches. (ward 4,5,7,10,18) Children attending school at Bakenpak need a safe crossing at the main road.(ward 1,2 & 3) Need for school of disabled children. (ward 4,5,7) Need to build school for children that are being suspended due to poor performance.(ward 17) Need for new furniture at Khanyeng Intermediate school.(ward 16) Need for facilities to upgrade level of education.(ward 10,16,18) Farm student from Mits and Johan need to be provided with transport to school.(ward18) Need to hire more teachers as there is shortage of teachers.(ward 10,16,18)	19,6	Build new schools and technical college Avail bursaries for needy students
Health/Social Services	Overcrowding at clinics due to shortage of staff and medication.Need for extension of a clinic. Need for clinic. (ward 1&5) Customer care at clinics needs to be improved. (ward1,2 & 3) Clinic Board needs to play a meaningful role over services offered at the clinics. (ward1,2 & 3)Need for implementation of death statistics to establish causes of death in various age groups and propose preventative measures.(ward 1,2 & 3)Learner ship for health workers is needed to tackle health issues. (ward4,5,7) Need to hire more development community workers. (ward 4,5,7) Municipality need to assist organizations willing to assist disabled people with funding and sites. (ward 4,5,7) Municipality to assist with provision of wheel chairs for disabled people. (ward 4,5,7)	4,5,7,1 9,6,	Build new Clinics Provide enough medication

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<p>Need for provision of enough medication at clinics and hospitals(ward 6,11,19&17 and bohlokong clinic)</p> <p>Need for 24 hour operating clinic. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Customers care between patients and health workers need to be improved. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need for good communication between sector departments and community</p> <p>Municipal should assist in removing illegal dumping site near clinic(ward 16)</p>		
Safety & Security	<p>Responding time for police on time needs improvements.</p> <p>Police patrols needed at hot spots and open spaces. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need for mobile police stations and police vehicles.(ward 1,2 ,3,4,5,7)</p> <p>Crime rate is increasing e.g. house breaking.</p> <p>Alcohol abuse contributes to high rate of crime.</p> <p>Dams needs to be fenced for safety of children.</p> <p>Need for proper police station instead of satellite.(ward 3)</p> <p>Need to build police station that will accommodate ward 2,4,5,6,7,8,&19 as they travel long distance to police station.</p> <p>Need for police to attended IDP meeting to address issues affecting communities. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need for provision of security equipment for Neighborhood watch(ward 19)</p> <p>Liquor board should provide lists of taverns in different wards which will lead to the closing of unlicensed ones. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Vandalized and unoccupied houses need to be demolished as they cause crime.(ward 17)</p> <p>Need to provide space for Ben-ben security.(ward.(10,16,18)</p> <p>Need for by-laws to control tarvens to enhance safety and dumping of bottles.(ward 16)</p> <p>Animals living within the yards must be removed at Mosia street(ward 16)</p> <p>Need for by-laws for carwashes as they waste water and damages roads.(ward .(10,16,18)</p> <p>Need for safety next t Transnet Morelig as crime is increasing.</p> <p>Need to renovate old Municipal police satellite station.(ward 12,13,14)</p>	6,7,4,5,16,19	Build new police stations
Sports & Recreation	<p>Upgrading of sports grounds with full equipment at Clarence.</p> <p>Need for youth development programmes.(ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>Need for sports activities in all units of Dihlabeng.</p>	4,5,9,16	Building of multipurpose centre

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<p>Implement projects for students who completed school in order to keep them out of streets which might lead them to commit crime.(ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>Benkenpark playground needs grand stands. (ward 3)</p> <p>One of the two parks in ward 1 need to be turned to a playground,park next to Bodikela shcool and senatle street.</p> <p>Need for netball ground at ward 1.</p> <p>Playground next to Comprehensive High school need to be upgraded.(ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>Need for development of sports coaches. (ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>Need for provision of sports facilities for people with disabilities(ward 4,5,7,18)</p> <p>Need for the maintenance of Tennis court fence next to bohlokokng school.</p> <p>Need for development of parks.(ward 19),open space in Morelig to Bersing and ward 9 open space next to total petrol station.</p> <p>Need for provision of water, security and toilets at ward 6 stadium.</p> <p>Need for playground in ward 6.</p> <p>Need for allocation of budget to develop sports infrastructures. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Sports council should function in all wards and must consist of ward members. (ward 6,11,19,17)</p> <p>Ward Committees need to be recognized in order for them to perform their duties. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need for tap at a park next to Mopape store. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Planting of trees is needed all parks. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need for maintenance of stadiums.(ward 17)</p> <p>Procedures to access the stadium need to be communicated to the community.(ward 17 and ward 12,13,14)</p> <p>Need for provision of rugby poles to the stadium(ward 17)</p> <p>Need to assist in provision of attire for the traditional youth(Vuku Zenzele wrd17)</p> <p>Eskom park need facilities and maintenance.(ward 9)</p>		
Environment	<p>Illegal dumping sites are increasing especially in ward 5 and 12,13,14</p> <p>Need to Rezoning of open spaces into parks, sports ground and recreational site to discourage illegal dumping. (Ward 1)</p> <p>Leaking of drainages causes pollution.</p> <p>Animals roaming around the street prey on vegetables and plants.</p>	9,16,4, 5,7,6	Renew the building for SSMEs

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<p>Need for waste container and dust bins in informal settlement.(ward 5,11 & Boipatong, Captain Charles & Riverside) and (ward 17)</p> <p>Dumping site next to Nthute primary school need to be cleaned. (ward 4)</p> <p>Need to bring back the green waste trucks. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need to monitor municipal waste collectors to avoid breaking of wheel bins. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need to remove illegal dumping sites next to Happy Square,NG kerk,next to Miya's tarven,next to house 1265 next to Hallhoek road and next to Bothesda.(ward 17)</p>		
Spatial Development	<p>Need for sites to build Schools, Churches, Crèches.</p> <p>Need for Business sites, Taxi Rank and petrol filling station.</p> <p>Need for sites to build disabled and old age centres.</p> <p>Need sites for commonages and cemetery.</p> <p>Phomolong residents are migrated to properly promulgated dwelling area.</p> <p>Need for site to new schools at ward 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 & 19.</p> <p>Need for infrastructure before sites are issued. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need to provide Jiji dwellers with land.</p> <p>Free site need to be identified9ward17)</p>	4,5,6,7, 16,19	Identify land
Electricity	<p>Upgrading of electricity network to farms and newly developed sites.</p> <p>Need for electricity connections in majority of farms around Dihlabeng.Makweteng jiji farms. and (two houses Lorenade,four houses at kalaagte farm ward 17)</p> <p>Need for electricity maintainance and upgrading of voltage,(ward 17,18)</p> <p>Need for electricity connections at Sevukile.(ward 17) and (Tshepong e Ntsha Mashaeng)</p> <p>Need for street lights at Mopedi Street. (ward 1)</p> <p>Need for high mast light next to graveyard between Vuka and Loso section. (ward 2), next to Comprehensive High School grave yard. (ward 1),nbetween Tennis court and Motshepuwa School(ward 16),Tonosa section (ward 13)</p> <p>Need for street light at riemland road from the bridge to the first entrance of Ithoballe location,between Roma church and Motshepuwa school(ward 16),Oorclip,Koetzie & west street.(ward 9)</p> <p>Need for provision of other source of energy like solar water geyser(Mashaeng)</p>	All Wards	

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Roads	<p>Need to upgrade storm water system at Inkitsing street to Mpape shop.(ward 6 &19) and next to kgothlang and St John church at face 7.</p> <p>Need for stormwater in ward 6 next to stadium,(Zulu street ward 16),Ooorclip and (Koertzie ward 9),Jourbert street Bersig(ward 18),(ward 14 Councillor Tseki street and ward 12)</p> <p>All gravel roads needs to be paved.</p> <p>Need to upgrade roads at farms.</p> <p>Need for pavement at Ntjengela street next to shopping complex. (ward 3)</p> <p>Need for paving at Nltabathe, Shupinyaneng, phekolong, Mabhele, mopedi and mkumbeni,(Ramakoko ward 16) street between 735 and 736 in ward 12.Tshepong e Ntjha in ward 13 roads need to be graveled, Street next to community hall also need to be paved.Ward 13 street next to church next to (Mr. Motholo house)Ward 12 Street next to community hall next to (Mr. Tlale house).Passage next to shupinyaneng to matswathaka primary school and corner next to five mension church in phomola mqashe needs npaved.(ward1)</p> <p>Need for maintenance of stormwater channels. (ward 1,2,3)</p> <p>Need to decrease the height of humps. (ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>Need to build a bridge near phahameng and Robertson street.</p> <p>Nee to upgrade stormwater in informal settlement at Selahlewe,Extension 1 next to corner of Mr maseko's house and Phola park.(ward 5)</p> <p>Need to upgrade street next to Takalatsa, Maboya, Kgwale, Mabasaele and maseko secton.(ward 17)</p> <p>Need for paving at N5 to graveyard (ward 17) and church street next hall.</p> <p>Need for speed humps next to Rekgotsofetse school.(ward 17)</p> <p>Need to fix pothole at corner Devillier , Motaung,Mlangeni street (ward 9),next to VKB,SAB and Attiesn Slaghuis.</p>	<p>9,16,19 ,6,</p>	<p>Paving and storm water channels of gravel roads</p>
Water	<p>Not enough communal taps at informal settlement.</p> <p>Need for water supply for farming communities. (ward3) and Felly farms.(ward 17),Tshepong e ntsha,Johan farm,Dickfontein and Clipfontein farm</p>	<p>5,19</p>	

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<p>Need for communal taps at informal settlement.(ward 50)</p> <p>Responding time need to be improved when there is reporting of busting pipes and sewages. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need to bring back system of reference numbers when reporting to customer services. (ward 6,11,19)</p> <p>Need flushing toilets at Makweto,Takalatsa and Ithoballe locations.(ward 17)</p> <p>Need for awareness campaigns for community to save water.(ward 17)</p>		
Sanitation	<p>Ward 1 sewages are always blocked next to Maphisa church, Bodikela primary school and Mashalleng location. (ward 1,2 & 3)</p> <p>3 houses at Oxendal family trust farm need to be provided with water</p> <p>Need for toilets in graveyards(Mashaeng</p>		
Economic development and tourism	<p>80% of the youth are unemployed in all Wards.</p> <p>Need for job opportunities in five towns of Dihlabeng.</p> <p>Heritage site (Mokukunu) need to be upgraded to attract tourists.</p> <p>Cultural village be upgrade in affected areas.</p> <p>Need for economic development projects and programmes.</p> <p>Need to create sustainable jobs.</p> <p>Municipal offices should be close to the community.</p> <p>Need for provision and utilization of unused municipal building for SMME development.</p> <p>1373 first entrance garage need to be developed.(ward 17)</p> <p>Need for toilets and parking for cars at Motouleng.(Mashaeng</p>		
Disaster Management	<p>Responding time needs to be improved.</p> <p>Need for awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Need for Municipality to allocate budget for disaster management</p> <p>Need for fire training for unemployed youth in the community.</p>	4,5,6,7, 19,16	Need for fire fighters training

DIHLABENG LOAL MUNICIPALITY SWOT ANALYSIS

1.12: SWOT ANALYSIS

TABLE 11: DLM SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received unqualified audit opinions from 2011/2012 Strong agriculture, mining tourism and government services sectors. Located on the strategic N4 route/Maputo Corridor Close proximity to Gauteng – a great tourism source market and export opportunity. Available labour force FET colleges to support skills development. Good road infrastructure Reasonable priced undeveloped land Railway lines leading from area to two big cities Tourism marketing initiatives exists and established tourism attraction e.g. (Clarens, Basotho cultural village) Culturally diverse communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Research & updated Statistics Need for more cooperation with the private sector. Need for more involvement of other race groups for the IDP public inputs and consideration Increasing withdrawal from various public participation groups e.g. Private Businesspeople, Intellectuals. Lack of Operational and Capital Budget Shortage of skills development Control Room: lack of communications equipment No support for the finalization of the Disaster Management Plan Out dated, unreliable fire engine and equipment No specialized equipment Lack of skills development Control Room: lack of communications equipment Lack of policies and by-laws Biased application of benefits Shortage of skilled personnel Rural communities can't be serviced as they are far from towns Lack of sufficient funding for activities and operational costs Lack of transport to perform outreach programmes Leasing the TLB for digging of graves Lack of maintenance of old graves Re-selling of reserved graves. Numbering system of grave not assisting No professionals in the field of environmental management Procurement of machinery and equipment High debtor book
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP in future can be made part of LED, as part of a greater planning unit. • Needs to be more focus on financial sustainability and basic service delivery, in partnership with the private sector. • Financial sustainability being inclusive and holistic in order to accommodate all the envisaged projects & programme. • Payment of staff every month • Operational uniform • Payment of staff every month • Improve services delivery • Internal provincial staff has bursaries to study for the profession • Provincial funding can assist with mobile library that can reach the rural areas. • Submission of an annual business plan to the province will assist with funding. • Land available to extend or identify cemeteries • Filling of existing vacancy with professionals • Acquisition of relevant equipment Training • Appointment of skilled person • Partnerships to manage a possibility • Financial expertise available • Restructuring to accommodate new personnel. • Programmes to take place and development of artists. • Arts and culture forums were formed to ensure programmes takes place and they are well supported by the community. • Motivated workers to carry out their work diligently • Sufficient capable staff • Groenvoerlande development, increase revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matters raised by Public are not being shown on the IDP. • Increasing withdrawal from various public participation groups e.g. Private Business people, Intellectuals. • Need for a specific tool to review the IDP. • Unsafe working environment • Building: Hygienically dangerous to health • Biased handling of disciplinary procedures • No Personnel protective equipment and clothing • Demotivated staff • Unsafe fire engines and equipment • Lack of safety for personnel on patrol during the day and night • Unfair labour practice • We might lose them after they have completed if we don't fill the vacancies • Illiteracy rate can be high in rural areas as they don't have similar opportunities as other community members • Lack of financial resources for capital • Changing weather conditions • Lack of financial resources • Not the right fence, safety is compromised • Non enforcement of financial regulations or legislation • Non enforcement of financial regulations or legislative limited facilities to use. • actions can be vandalized • Asset management could cause disclaimer • Non collection of revenue leads to inability to meet commitments.
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1.13 CONCLUSION

As far as possible the intention of this IDP is to link, integrate and co-ordinate development plans for the municipality. Resources and capacity are aligned with the implementation of the IDP, forming the basis for the annual Budget. The DLM also ensured that the IDP is compatible with community needs, national development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The preparation process was furthermore strengthened by a concerted effort to strengthen the strategic planning processes. This approach of a better defined strategic intent linked to implementable and measurable development programmes will require an on-going effort to ensure that service delivery initiatives impact where it is needed most.

CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, in this chapter we will provide the existing trends and conditions in Dihlabeng Local Municipality during the process of reviewing the Integrated Development Plan.

The first step in the IDP review process needs to look at the existing situation of the municipality. During the Analysis phase the review process focused only on the relevant aspects of issues influencing the development of the municipality. The purpose of this phase was also then to ensure that decisions on strategies and projects would be based on;

- the qualitative priority needs and challenges on local residents,
- proper quantitative information on all those priority issues,
- clear knowledge of the availability of local resources, and
- a holistic understanding of the dynamics or key issues determining the various development priorities within the municipality.

2.2 SPATIAL RATIONALE

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality, amongst the Local Municipalities of Setsoto, Phumelela, Maluti-a-Phofung, Mantsopa and Nketoana falls within the Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality, along the eastern boundary of the Free State Province. The total extent of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality covers 28 347km² in extent of which the Dihlabeng local Municipality takes up 4 739km, which represents 17% of the District.

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality comprises of a large rural component together with the presence of five (5) urban concentrations. Dihlabeng Local Municipality consists of the following towns:

1. Bethlehem (Bohlokong & Bakenpark),
2. Clarens (Kgubetswana),
3. Fouriesburg (Mashaeng),
4. Paul Roux (Fateng-Tse-Ntsho) and
5. Rosendal (Mautse).

(MAP I): AREA LOCATION NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL CONTEXT



MAP II: AREA LOCATION – REGIONAL CONTEXT



TABLE 12: DLM POPULATION BY TOWNS AND WARDS

TOWNS	WARDS	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS
Bohlokong/Bethlehem	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,18,16,19	89778	26996
Fouriesburg/Mashaeng	12,13,14	19725	4982
Clarens/Kgubetswana	20	7014	2083
Paul Roux/Fateng tse Ntsho	17	7905	1975
Rosedal/Mautse	15	6611	2557
TOTAL	20	128704	38593

BETHLEHEM/ BOHLOKONG

Can be viewed as the “Capital” of the Eastern Free State and is situated approximately 240km north-east of Bloemfontein, 140km east of Kroonstad and 90km west of Harrismith. The town forms part of the Highland Route and is located 80 km from Qwa-Qwa and 60km from the Golden Gate Highlands. The town originally developed as a service centre.

Growth is stimulated by the strategic location of the area that presently serves as a central regional centre. This is attributed to the fact that the area is situated adjacent to the N5 National Road between Bloemfontein and Durban. Bethlehem/Bohlokong are also directly linked to other towns such as Kroonstad, Reitz, Warden and Ficksburg. The accessibility of the town is further emphasized by the prominence of the railway station at the Kroonstad/Durban and Bloemfontein/Frankfort railway intersection in the urban area.

CLARENS/KGUBETSWANA

This scenic town is often referred to as the “Switzerland of South Africa” and is situated approximately 34km south-east of Bethlehem. Clarens/Kgubetswana is 20km from the Golden Gate Highlands. This urban area is situated 10km from the Lesotho boarder and has a splendid view of the Maluti Mountains. The past few years experienced a rapid growth in the tourist industry. The urban area and surroundings is known for its “arts and craft” route in the picturesque sandstone Rooiberg and the Maluti Mountains.

PAUL ROUX/FATENG–TSE-NTSHO

This town is situated 35km west of Bethlehem. This urban area is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas. Bethlehem influences the area to a great extent as a large service centre in close proximity.

FOURIESBURG/ MASHAENG

This town is situated on the R26 route and in close proximity of Lesotho. The town’s location in relation to other major centres is as follows: 49km from Bethlehem and 46km from Ficksburg. Situated within the former Fouriesburg District, this urban area is predominantly the function of a small service centre to the surrounding agricultural communities. This primary function is being supported by tourism as the latter industry is starting to gain momentum in the Eastern Free State.

ROSENDAL/ MAUTSE

This town is approximately 60km south west of Bethlehem, 40km south east of Senekal and 40km north of Ficksburg. The town is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas, together with a growth in tourism.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table 13: comparison of 2001, 2007, and 2011 demographics between Thabo Mofutsanyane District and Dihlabeng Local municipality.

Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Population(grouped) by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years							
2011		2011					
Population							
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	782302		736237				
FS 192: Dihlabeng	129 338		128 704				
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Type of main dwelling(grouped) by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years							
	Formal dwelling	Traditional dwelling	Informal dwelling	Others			
Household weighted -1996							
DC19:Thabo Mofutsanyane	93075	42519	31040	764			
FS 192: Dihlabeng	16285	4023	4965	50			
Household weighted -2001							
DC19:Thabo Mofutsanyane	120085	34186	42353	395			
FS 192: Dihlabeng	20955	4007	8095	59			
Household weighted -2011							
DC19:Thabo Mofutsanyane	168378	14858	33258	1390			
FS 192: Dihlabeng	29599	1897	6904	192			
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Education level grouped by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years							
	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Grade 12/Std 10	Higher	Total
Person weighted-1996							
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	142234	198903	53812	170780	46548	18687	630964
FS 192: Dihlabeng	18609	28065	7576	25578	8673	3968	92469
Person weighted-2001							
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	121286	245632	53376	188529	73036	23368	705226
FS 192: Dihlabeng	18461	39132	9327	31030	14242	4521	116713

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Person weighted-2011										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	45683	202449	38135	209236	110735	24402	640639			
FS 192: Dihlabeng	8179	32169	6337	35384	21129	8192	111390			
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Energy/fuel for cooking by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years										
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Total
Household weighted-1996										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	45001	6708	58253	26323	28021	3459	-	3	-	167768
FS 192: Dihlabeng	11254	764	4946	5387	2807	194	-	2	-	25353
Household weighted-2001										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	68391	8189	64550	28099	22956	3800	482	551	-	197018
FS 192: Dihlabeng	13692	1346	8352	6582	2672	291	107	74	-	33116
Household weighted-211										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	169669	8192	15990	17840	4288	1207	233	56	410	217884
FS 192: Dihlabeng	28945	1793	2717	4413	518	96	41	10	59	38593
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Energy/fuel for heating by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years										
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Total
Household weighted-1996										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	40975	2674	35844	32273	49596	3763	-	21	-	165146
FS 192: Dihlabeng	10321	416	3512	6151	4323	163	-	6	-	24893
Household weighted-2001										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	54891	35 67	4233 4	388 13	492 21	380 9	45 7	392 7	-	197 018
FS 192: Dihlabeng	11598	87 0	6115	821 9	557 4	206	44	491	-	331 16
Household weighted-2011										
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	10511 4	78 25	3797 4	335 82	164 86	161 2	28 1	11	149 99	217 884
FS 192: Dihlabeng	19595	18 02	5965	731 7	203 1	122	51	1	170 9	385 93

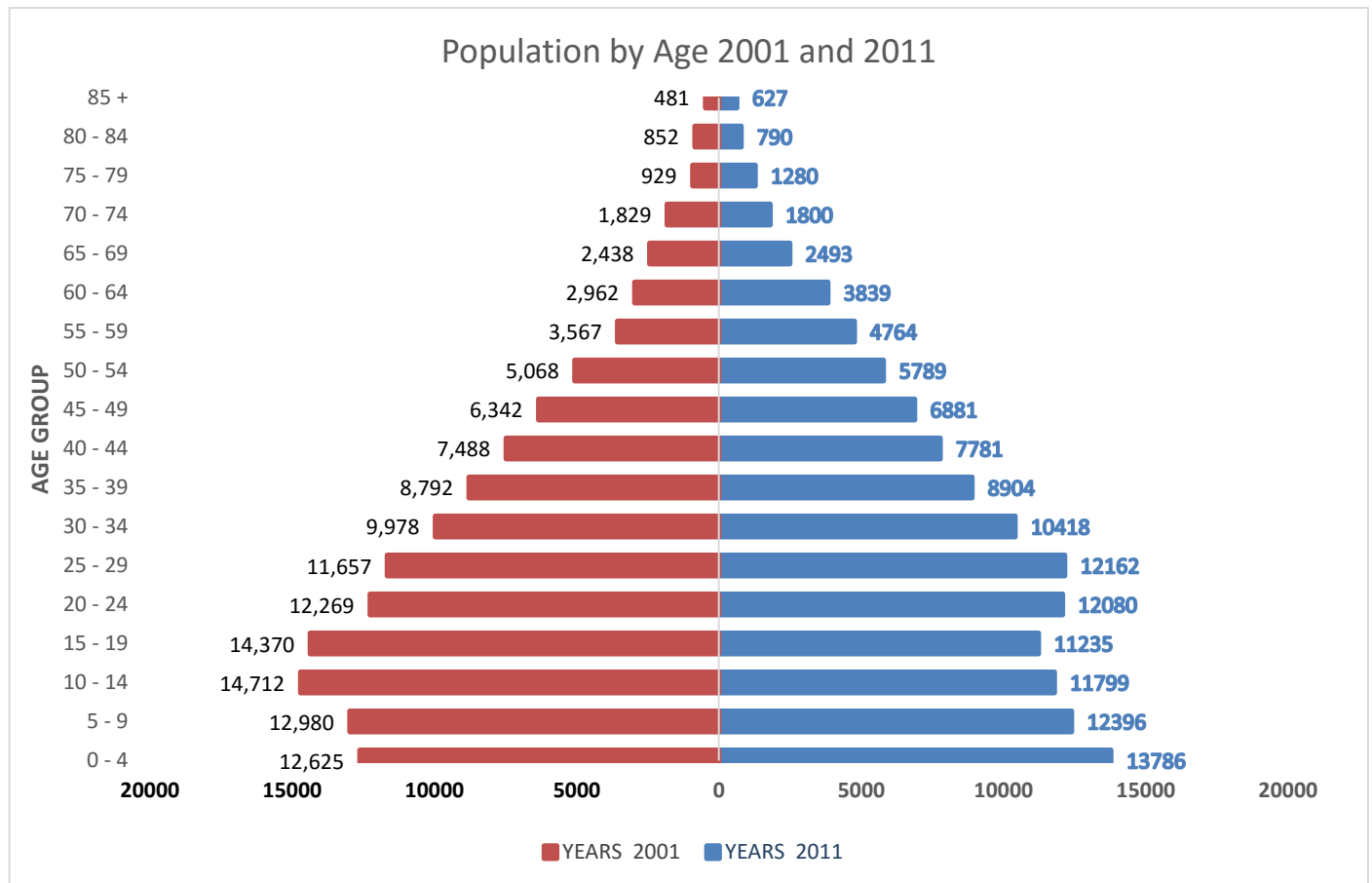
DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Energy/fuel for lighting by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years								
	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Other	None	Total
Household weighted-1996								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	71299	325	7403	88523	-	-	2	167552
FS 192: Dihlabeng	16397	30	975	7870	-	-	1	25273
Household weighted-2001								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	126421	258	5063	63870	835	-	572	197018
FS 192: Dihlabeng	16397	30	975	7870	-	-	-	25273
Household weighted-2011								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	189939	246	2196	24625	452	426	-	217884
FS 192: Dihlabeng	32723	48	518	5155	78	70	-	38593
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Refuse removal by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years								
	Removed by local authority at least once a week	Removed by local authority less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other	Total	
Household weighted-1996								
DC19:Thabo Mofutsanyane	62454	7891	8536	75975	11784	52	166694	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	16282	1005	1253	5758	836	11	25145	
Household weighted-2001								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	83221	6317	5696	75231	26554	-	197018	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	20812	611	574	7182	3936	-	33116	
Household weighted-2001								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	107125	2042	8245	86680	12254	1539	217884	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	30963	395	1031	4965	1088	152	38593	
Space –Time Research Household Service-Census 1996-2011 Table 1 Summation Option(Calculation)Census Year and Toilet farcicality by South Africa 2011 Municipal Boundaries for 5 + years								
	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine		None of the above		Total	
Household weighted-1996								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	44642	77289	30075		15903		167909	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	15827	3685	3047		2829		25387	
Household weighted-2001								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	59379	77540	40801		19298		197018	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	18891	3383	5296		5545		33116	
Household weighted-2001								
DC 19: Thabo Mofutsanyane	116298	77821	13877		9889		217884	
FS 192: Dihlabeng	29890	6789	789		1125		38593	

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The official statistics according to Statistics South Africa's Census 2001 and Census 2011 were used to provide an overview of the municipality's demographics and socio-economic profile. The Municipality had a population estimate of 129 338 in the year 2001. According to Stats census 2011 the municipality's population was 128 704

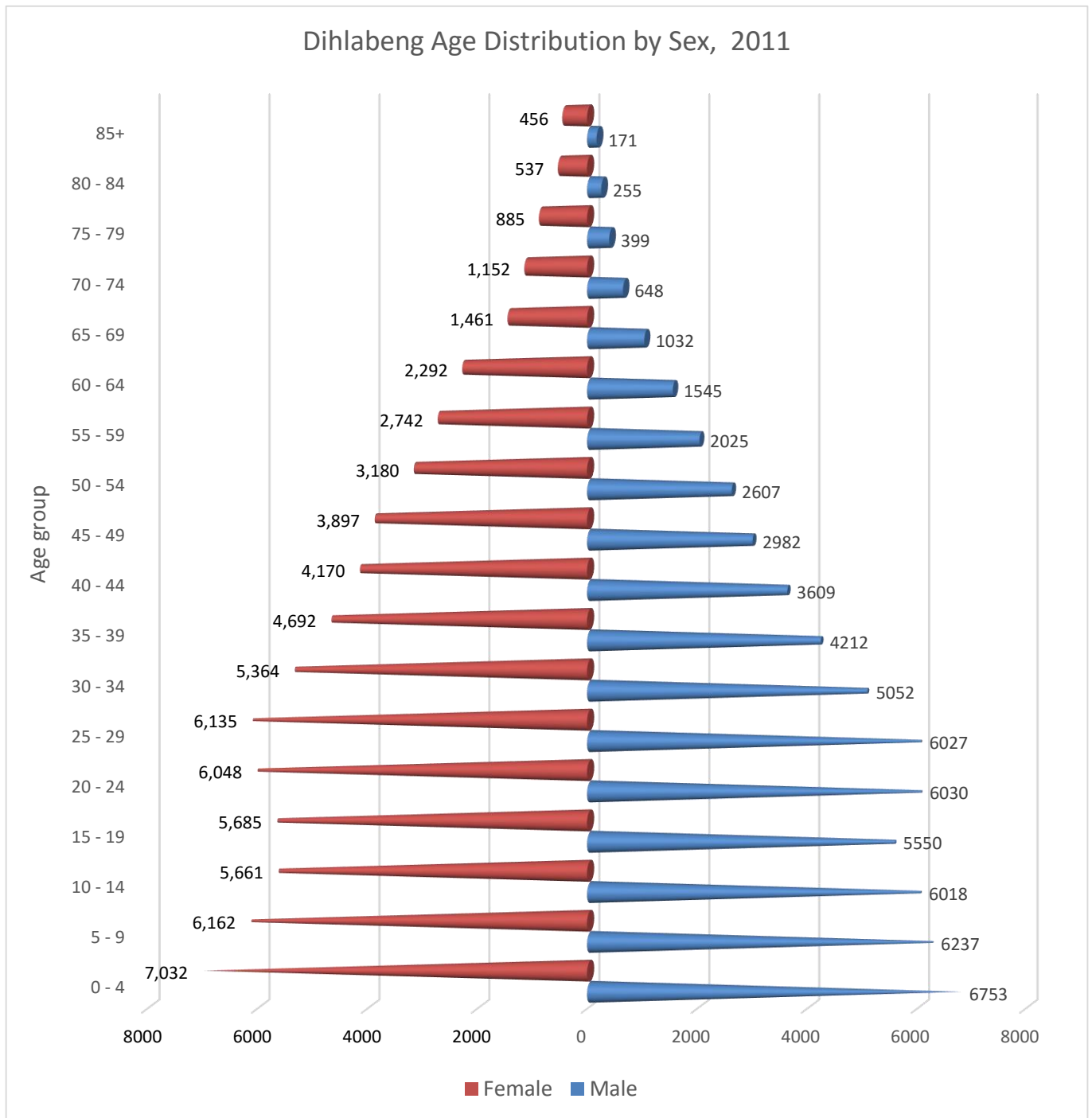
GRAPH 1: POPULATION BY AGE



Source: Stats SA , Census 2011

The age and sex distribution of population plays a major role in guiding decisions about the provision of services for different segments of that population. Looking at Dihlabeng age distribution by sex (**graph 2 below**) the base of the pyramid indicates that there is large number of youth between the ages of 0-9 among males and females. There are more females than males are within the ages of 15-35 years. The top of the pyramid shows the impact of mortality on those 65+ for males and females. It is also clear that there is need to meet the demands of resources for youth in the area (Dihlabeng municipality).

GRAPG 2: AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

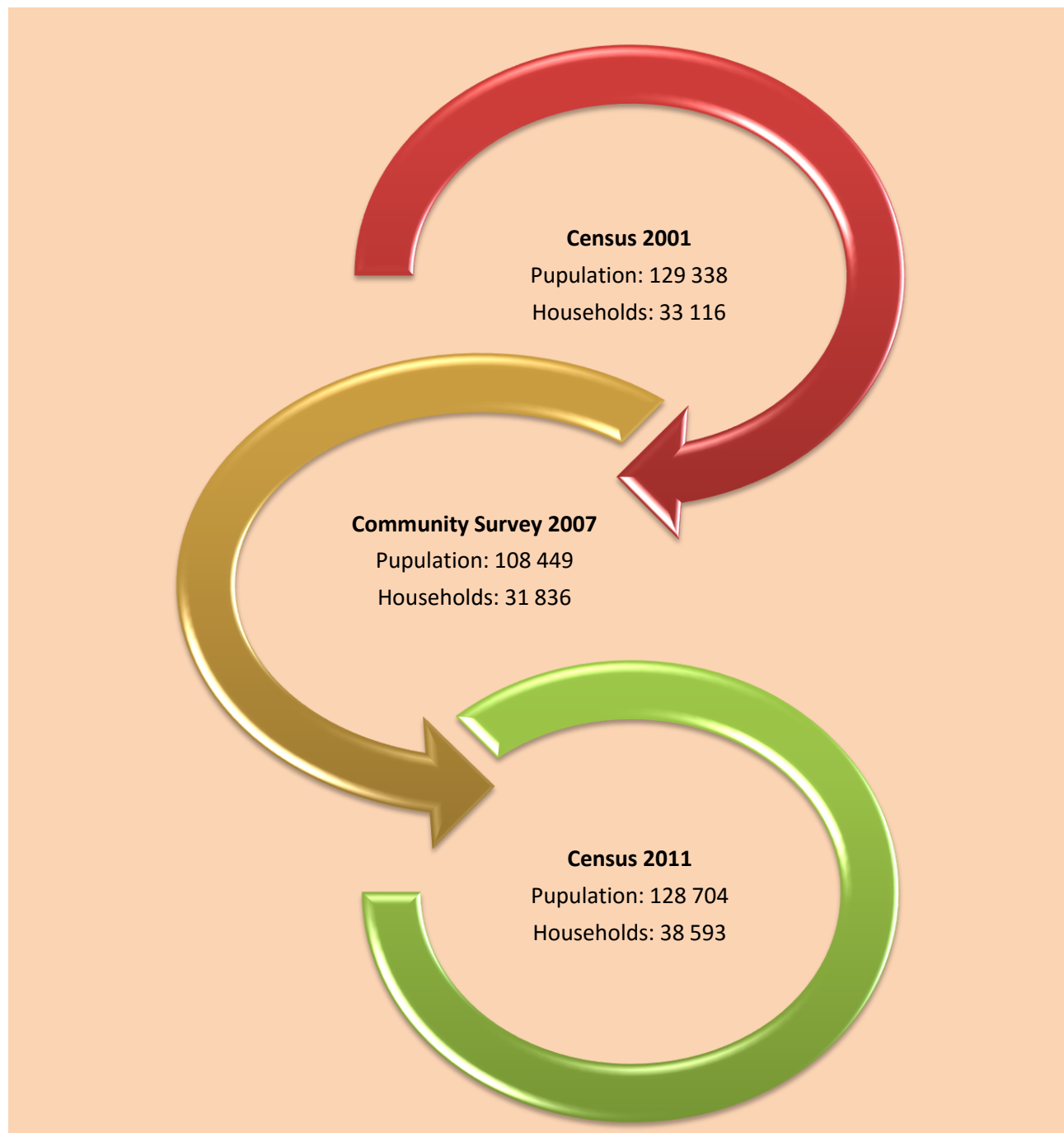


Source: Stats SA Census, 2011

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality had a total population of 129 338 with approximately 33 116 households according to Stats SA Census 2001. Then in 2011 the population of DLM was 128 704 with 38 593 households. Dihlabeng Local Municipality had an average household size of 3, 3 persons per household.

FIGURE B: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS TRENDS



(Source: Stats SA Census 2001, CS 2007 & Census, 2011)

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

POPULATION BY AGE PER WARD

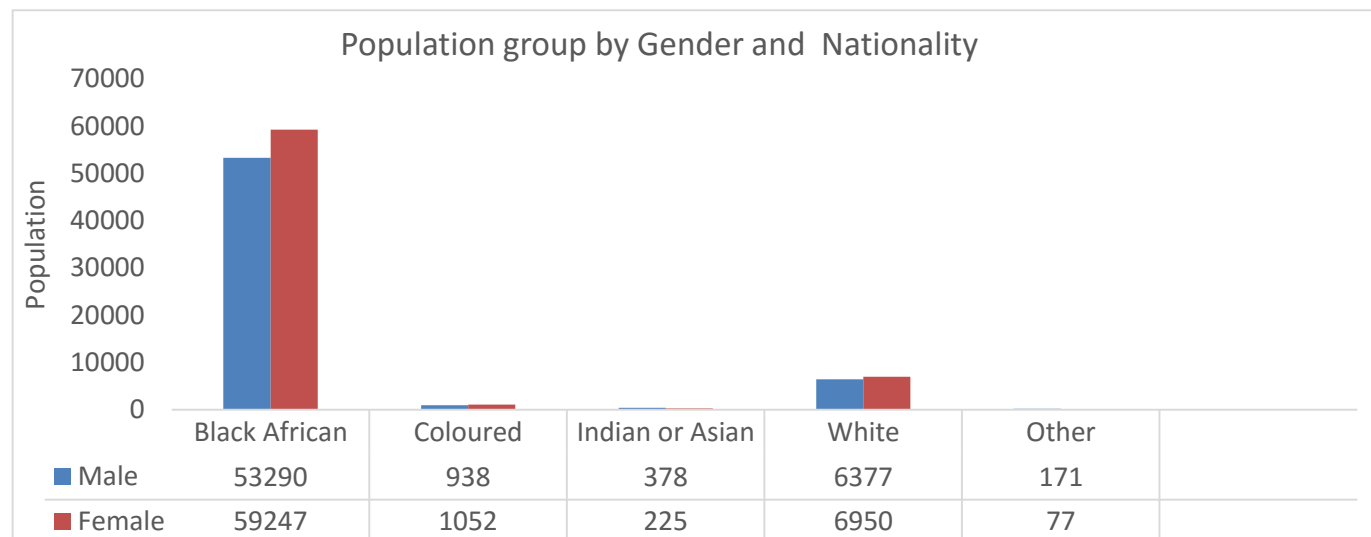
TABLE 14: POPULATION BY AGE PER WARD IN DIHLABENG

Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0-4	667	518	596	730	644	726	572	607	238	242	1081	1231	391	661	742	528	833	629	1345	805
5-9	586	480	556	623	519	680	507	519	204	270	943	1146	380	569	678	508	734	522	1253	718
10-14	532	432	583	575	452	627	473	455	217	301	806	1141	301	641	685	390	665	625	1125	652
15-19	491	422	504	580	469	585	535	486	208	256	744	925	305	525	631	497	670	650	1182	571
20-24	486	418	489	596	545	750	522	533	284	232	991	797	316	606	682	610	768	668	1082	705
25-29	569	455	520	687	536	629	505	649	297	277	867	792	261	607	576	717	606	730	1068	816
30-34	520	389	503	562	426	530	435	564	268	252	698	762	235	472	440	578	487	615	824	857
35-39	453	360	533	401	342	514	290	486	229	339	567	536	169	345	374	437	395	555	856	724
40-44	399	376	508	365	269	542	278	351	226	288	522	370	192	330	385	382	338	485	752	422
45-49	324	294	425	325	308	336	323	287	169	309	538	326	118	347	324	284	339	505	621	378
50-54	271	215	380	305	206	310	311	259	180	299	513	297	122	274	233	229	277	408	392	308
55-59	213	161	308	246	112	222	213	189	117	242	419	247	113	253	240	163	299	434	297	276
60-64	208	136	275	167	111	154	134	160	109	216	297	232	132	183	206	146	190	333	181	267
65-69	144	100	185	76	50	98	82	109	83	172	189	147	83	113	154	94	143	200	129	144
70-74	111	95	111	37	47	75	52	60	85	121	108	126	51	103	105	70	100	143	93	107
75-79	74	53	96	31	41	48	32	49	49	78	83	86	53	86	74	47	73	82	70	76
80-84	49	34	68	21	12	39	14	34	26	48	47	56	29	33	48	24	48	87	36	40
85+	35	27	55	14	9	18	22	23	26	19	53	55	25	28	35	25	48	41	29	39
Total	6132	4965	6694	6341	5097	6882	5300	5821	3016	3960	9464	9273	3276	6177	6611	5727	7014	7713	11336	7905

Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

GRAPH 3: POPULATION GROUP BY GENDER AND NATIONALITY

According to Census 2011, Dihlabeng municipality has mixed racial groups with majority being Black African followed by the white population group and Indian or Asian being the minority.



Source: Stats SA, Census 2011

LANGUAGES

The table below illustrates that the most spoken language at Dihlabeng Local Municipality is Sesotho followed by Afrikaans, IsiZulu, and English.

TABLE 15: LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE	POPULATION
Afrikaans	14969
English	3033
IsiNdebele	183
IsiXhosa	691
IsiZulu	6070
Sepedi	162
Sesotho	97165
Setswana	449
Sign Language	1847
SiSwati	63
Tshivenda	60
Xitsonga	98
Other	542
TOTAL	12704

(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

DLM HOUSEHODS HEADS

In DLM the Census 2011 revealed that majority of households are headed by males. Table 12 shows that out of 38593 households there are 22725 households which are headed by males and 15867 which are headed by females. Dihlabeng households are headed mostly by males than females with an exception of t Ward 12 & 13 where we have more females than males headed households.

TABLE 16: HOUSEHOLDS HEADS IN DLM

WARD	HOUSEHOLDS HEADS		
	MALE	FEMALES	TOTAL
1	1074	916	1990
2	935	757	1692
3	1379	796	2175
4	989	906	1895
5	878	665	1542
6	1133	718	1851
7	889	652	1541
8	1236	877	2113
9	545	381	926
10	968	406	1374
11	1749	718	2467
12	1132	1351	2483
13	455	558	1012
14	947	540	1487
15	1157	818	1975
16	1204	818	2022
17	1128	954	2083
18	1628	579	2207
19	1831	1370	3201
20	1470	1087	2557
TOTAL	22725	15867	38593

(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

2.4 ECONOMIC PROFILE

- The economic activities within the municipality are dominated by farming and private businesses. Social services and trade operations are also relatively high economic activities. The significance of the Lesotho Highlands Water and the Bethlehem Hydro Electricity projects are also relevant in this regard. Upmarket residential, business and tourism development on a large scale is currently taking place in the region. The agricultural sector of the Dihlabeng region is extremely prominent. The population is employed predominantly in the agricultural sector.
- The economic activities within the Municipality are dominated by farming (29.4%) and private business (17.2%). At $\pm 15\%$ and 11% respectively, social services and trade operations are also relatively high economic activities. Of a total farmland area of $\pm 3\,000$ ha in the Eastern Free State, 34% thereof is located within the Dihlabeng area – a factor that confirms the Agricultural comparative advantage that the sub region has in the Free State Province. The normal industrial

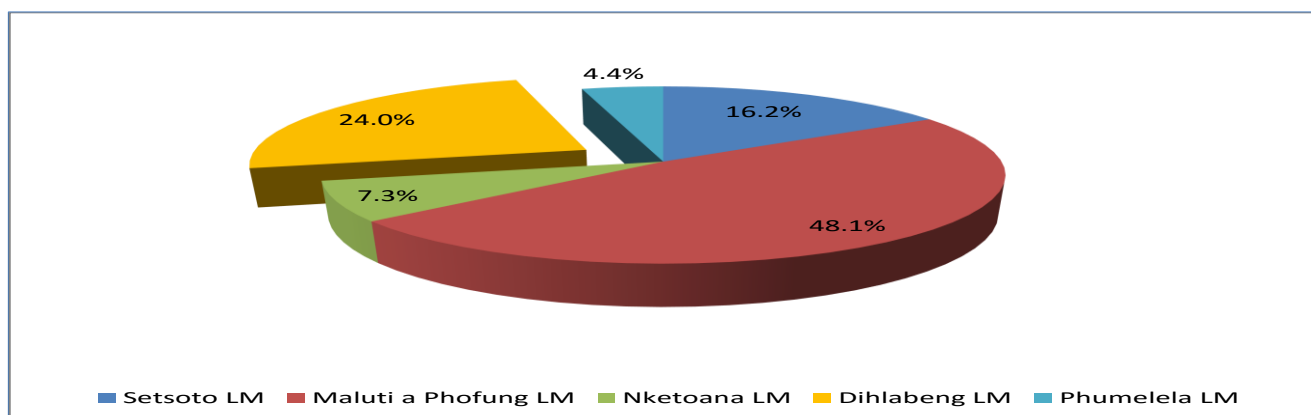
incentives, with specific reference to affordable purchase prices, endorsed by Dihlabeng Local Council, ensure growth in the epithelium industrial area. The principal economic activities within the municipality are dominated by farming (29,4%) and private businesses (17,2%). At approximately 15% and 11% respectively, social services and trade operations are also relatively high economic activities. It has arguably some of the best tourism centres and facilities in the eastern Free State. The significance of the Lesotho Highlands Water and the Bethlehem Hydro Electricity projects are also relevant in this regard. Upmarket Residential, Business and Tourism development of a large scale is currently taking place in the region.

- The agricultural sector of the Dihlabeng region is extremely prominent. Considering small scale processing industries and intensive farming activities will result in future economic growth in the Agriculture sector.
- Effective productive grazing and small scale farming programmes on the existing and identified land for commonage have future growth potential. As part of Government's Land Reform Programme, emerging farmers are trained and supported to ensure productive farming practices, which ensures economic growth in Dihlabeng. The scenic town of Clarens, often referred to the "Switzerland" of South Africa is situated ± 34 km south-east of Bethlehem. Clarens is a mere 20 km from the Golden Gate Highlands National Park.
- Fouriesburg is situated on the R26 route and in close proximity of Lesotho. The town has the predominant function of a small service centre and is increasingly being supported by the tourism industry. 67% of the population resides in urban areas and 33% in surrounding rural areas. Paul Roux is situated 35 km west of Bethlehem. The area is mainly focused on agricultural significance. Rosendal is located at the foot of the Witteberg mountain range on the R70. The town offers excellent property investment opportunities .

2.4.1 GDP CONTRIBUTION

The graph below illustrates the GDP contribution of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality in 2011 compared to the other 4 Local Municipalities in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District. Dihlabeng contributed the second most (24.0%) to the District economy, followed by Setsoto (16.2%). Overall, Maluti-a-Phofung contributed the most (48.1%) to the economy of Thabo Mofutsanyane during 2010.

GRAPH 4: MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO THABO MOFUTSANYANE DISTRICT

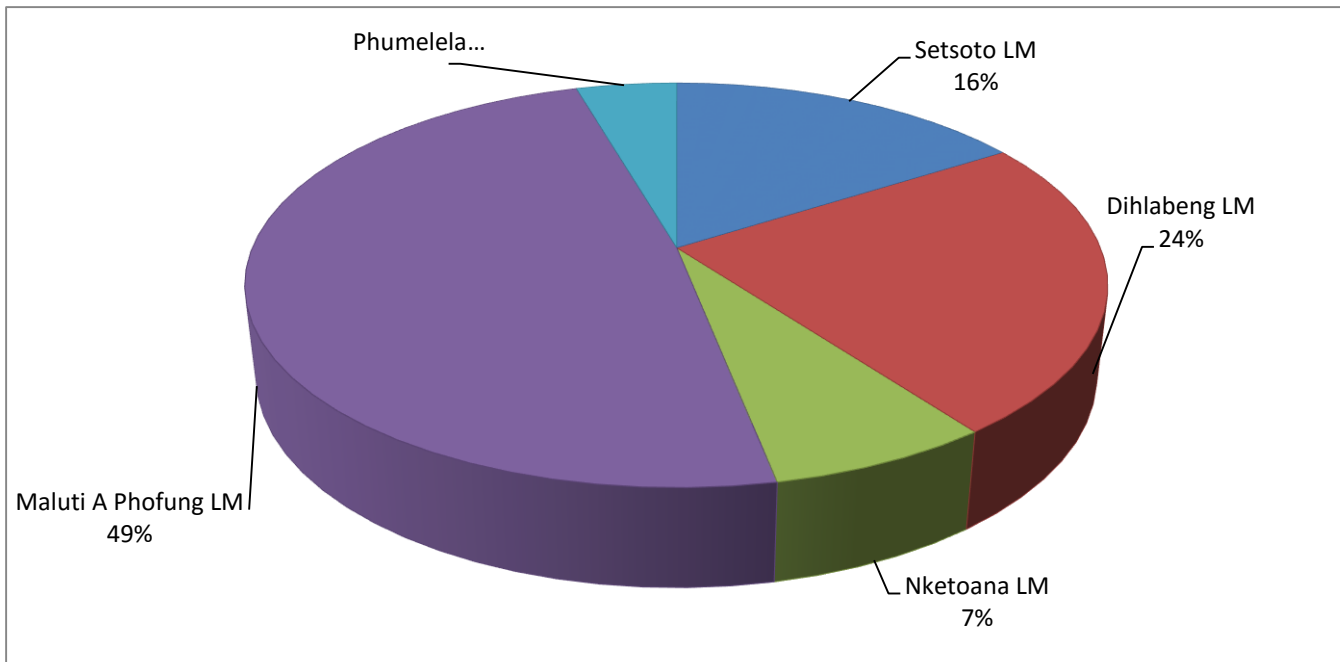


Source: Stats SA Census 2011

2.4.2 GROWTH

During 2000 to 2010, the economy of Dihlabeng experienced an average annual growth rate of 2.3%, compared to a 2.6% growth rate in Thabo Mofutsanyane and the Free State.

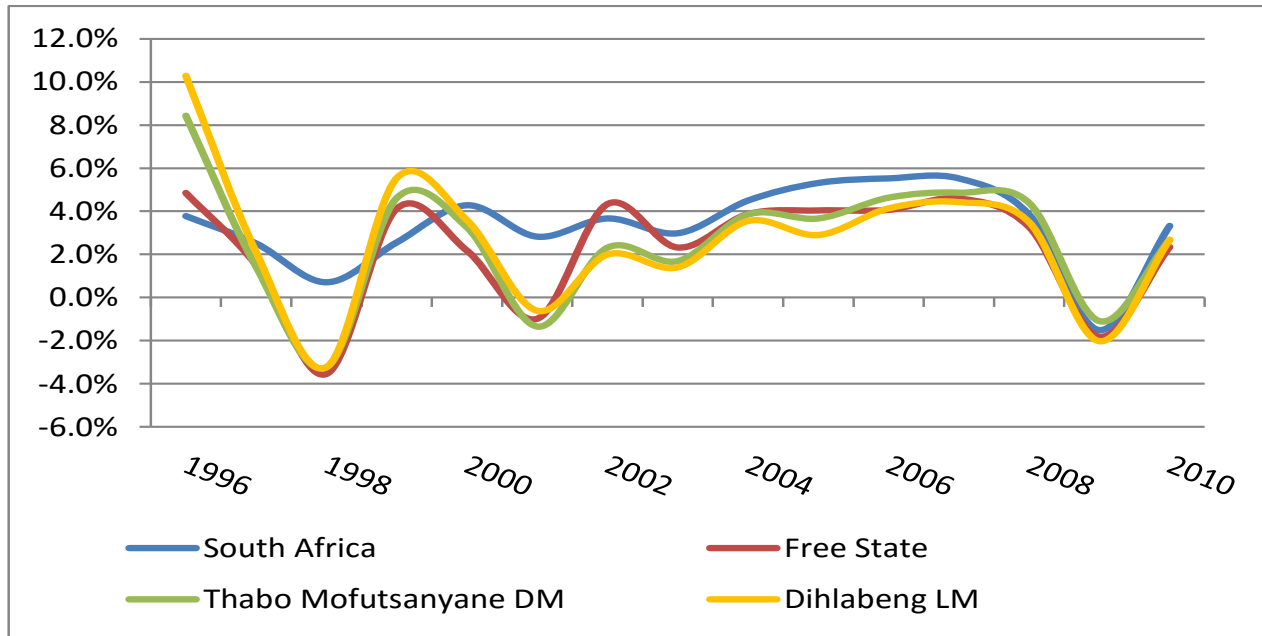
GRAPH 5: DLM ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CONTRIBUTION



DLM LED Strategy 2012

Dihlabeng experienced an average annual growth rate of 2.9%, compared to a 2.1% growth rate in Thabo Mofutsanyane and the Free State. Graph 5 indicates the annual growth rate from 2001 to 2011 in Dihlabeng, compared with the District, the Province.

GRAPH 6: NATIONAL COMPARISON OF ECONOMIC GROWTH TRENDS



(Source: Dihlabeng Information (Quantec Research, 2011))

2.4.3 LEVEL OF CONCENTRATION

A Location Quotient indicates the comparative advantage or disadvantage of a particular economic sector in an area or region. A comparative advantage indicates a relatively more competitive production function for a product or service in that specific activity.

A quotient larger than one indicates a comparative advantage and a quotient smaller than one indicates a comparative disadvantage in an economic activity. A quotient greater than five indicates a dependence on an industry sector.

The Dihlabeng economy has a comparative advantage in the following sectors with regards to the District economy:

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Trade
- Transport
- Government Services

TABLE 17: LOCATION QUOTIENT FOR DLM, 2011

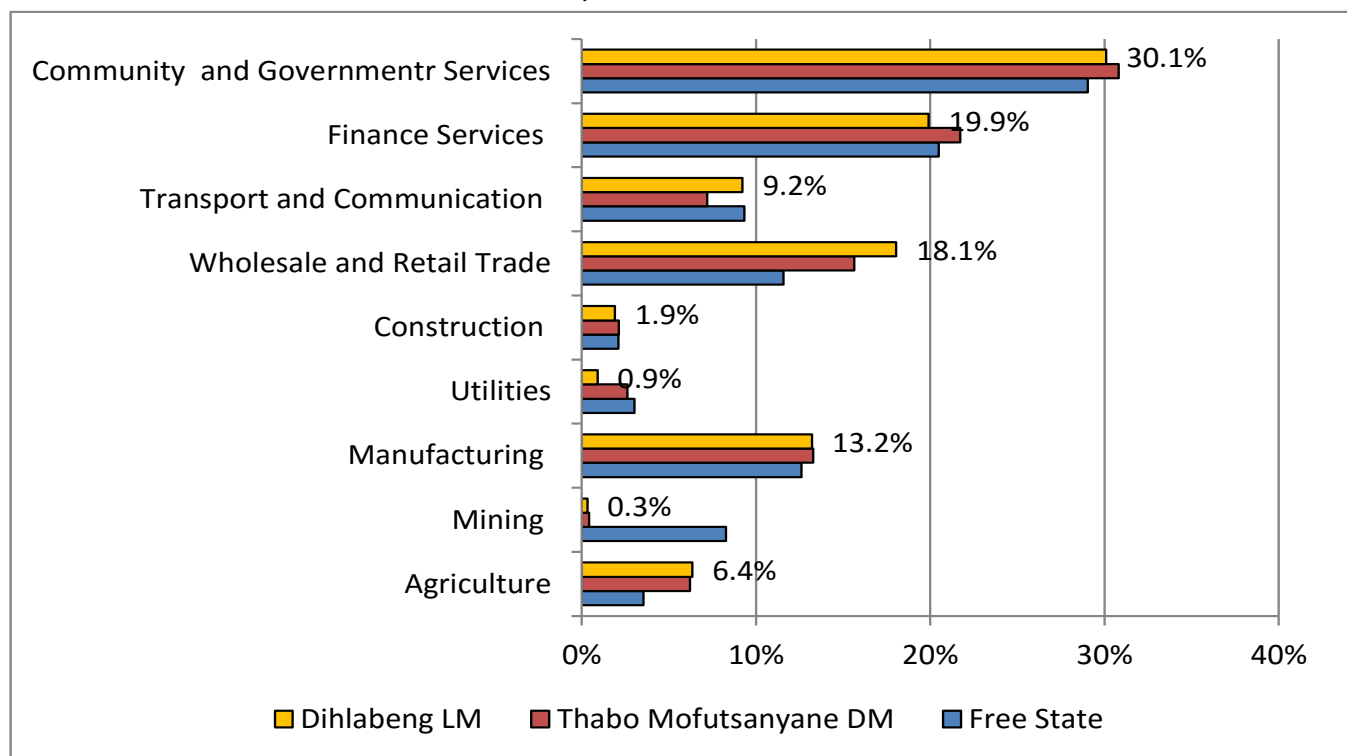
ECONOMIC SECTOR	SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL GDP (%)		LOCATION QUOTIENT
	THABO DM	MOFUTSANYANE DIHLABENG LM	
Agriculture	6.2%	6.4%	1.0
Mining	0.4%	0.3%	0.8
Manufacturing	13.3%	13.2%	1.0
Electricity	2.6%	0.9%	0.3
Construction	2.1%	1.9%	0.9
Trade	15.6%	18.1%	1.2
Transport	7.2%	9.2%	1.3
Finance	21.7%	19.9%	0.9
Services	30.8%	30.1%	1.0
Total	100	100	1

(Source: DLM information (LED strategy 2012/ 2013))

2.4.4 ECONOMIC SECTORS

The economy of Dihlabeng is illustrated by sectoral production in graph and compared to Thabo Mofutsanyane and the Free State. From this Graph it is evident that the local economy is dominated by the Community and Government services sector (30.1%), similar to the Provincial and District profiles during 2011.

GRAPH 7: ECONOMIC PRODUCTION BY SECTOR, 2011

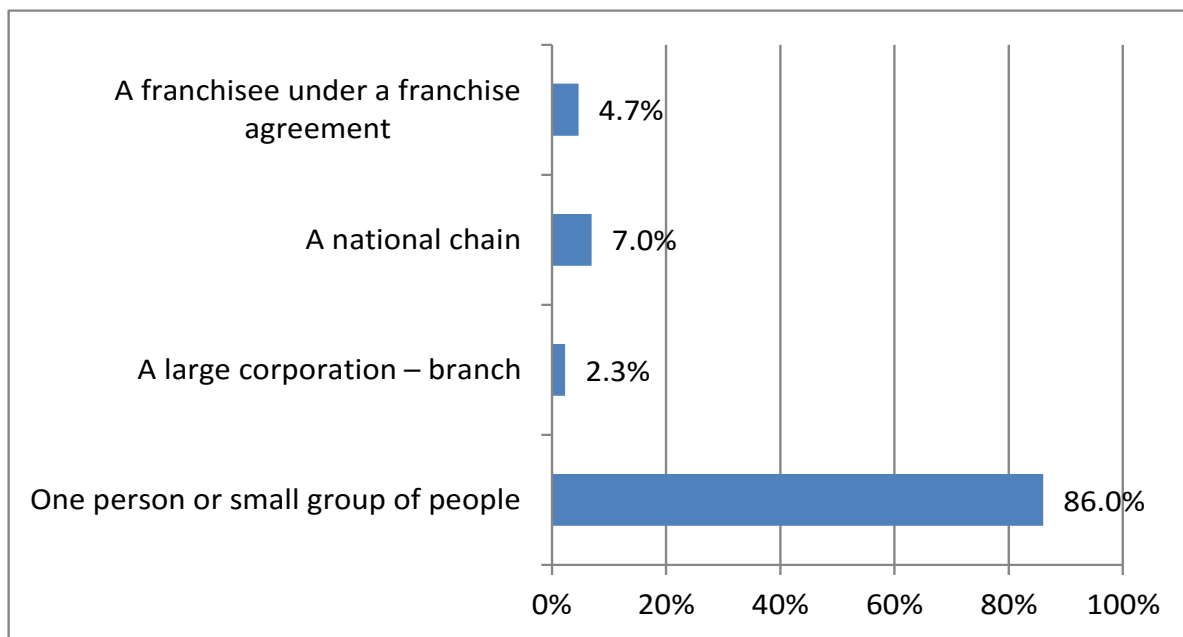


Source: DLM information (LED strategy 2012/ 2013)

The economy of Dihlabeng is illustrated by sectoral production in graph and compared to Thabo Mofutsanyane and the Free State. From this Graph 7 it is evident that the local economy in DLM is dominated by the Community and Government services sector (29.7%), similar to the Provincial and District profiles during 2011.

2.4.5 BUSINESS PROFILE

Business ownership is illustrated by Graph 8 below, and from this graph it is clear that almost 86 % of local businesses are owned by one person or a small group of people. Large corporations only accounted for 2.3% of Dihlabeng businesses, while national chains accounted for 7.0% and franchises 4.7% during 2011. This profile reflects a Trade sector which is mainly dependent on SMME-size businesses.

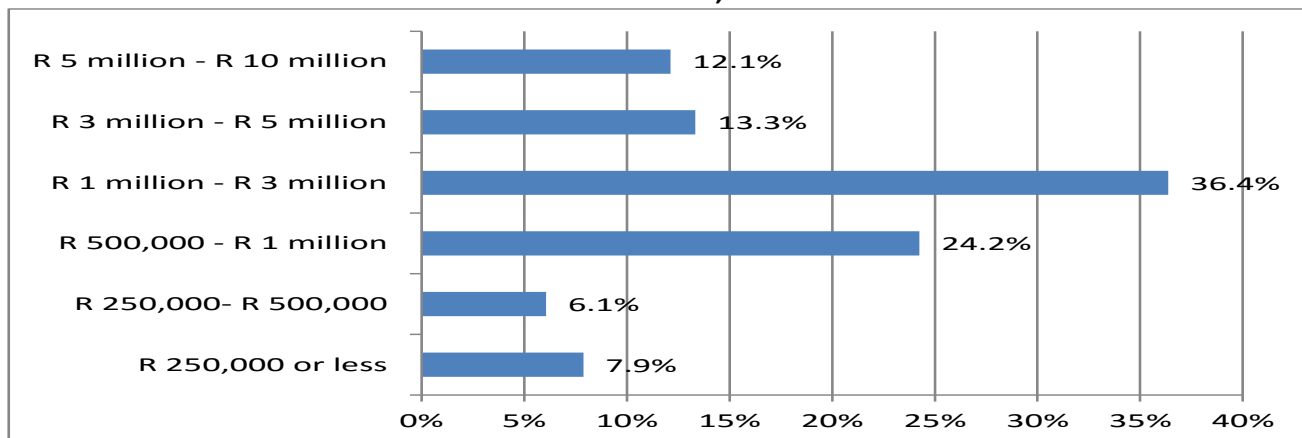


GRAPH 8: DIHLABENG BUSINESS OWNERSHIP, 2011

(Source: Dihlabeng Business Survey, 2011)

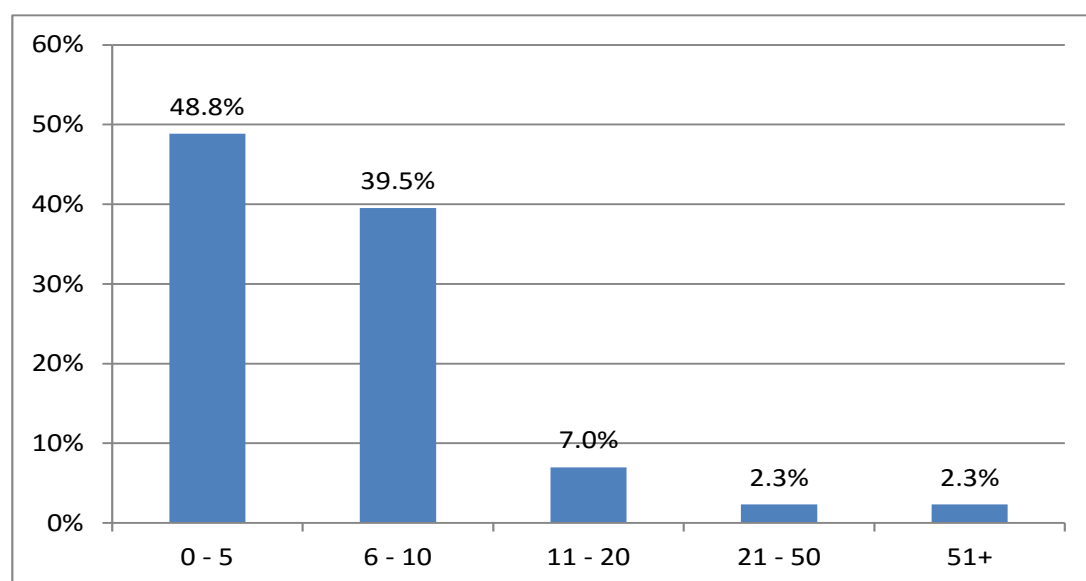
Graph 9 below illustrates the annual turnover of businesses in Dihlabeng. Almost 40% of local businesses said that they have recorded a turnover of between one and three million Rand during 2010, while 25.5% of businesses indicated a higher turnover. This observation is in line with the majority of businesses being categorised as SMMEs

GRAPH 9: DIHLABENG ANNUAL BUSINESS TURNOVER, 2011



(Source: Dihlabeng Business Survey, 2011)

GRAPH 10: EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF DIHLABENG BY BUSINESS, 2011

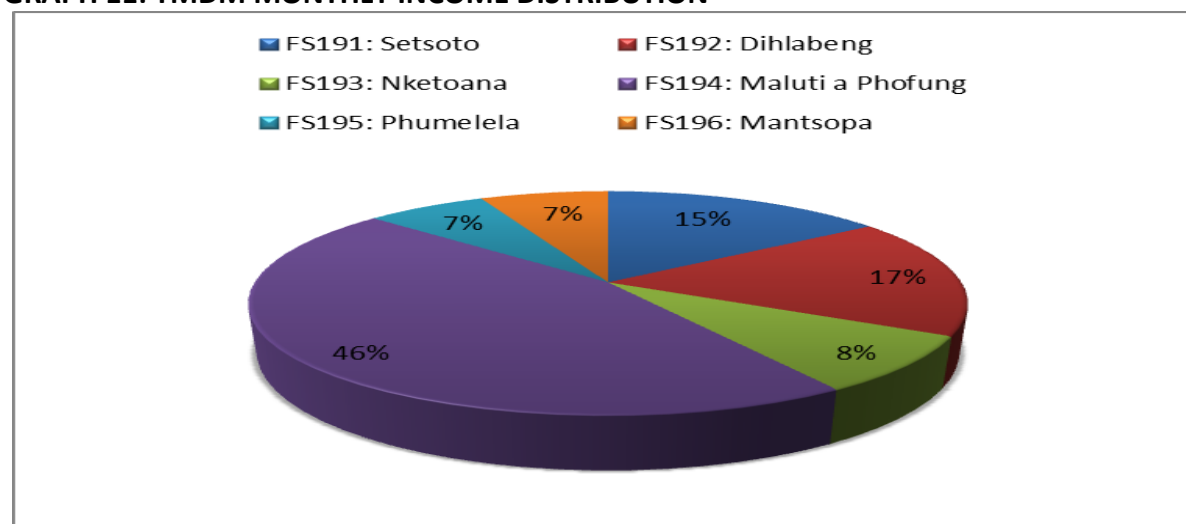


(Source: Dihlabeng Business Survey, 2011)

2.5 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

In order to determine the people's living standards, as well as their ability to pay for basic services, such as water and sanitation, the income levels of the local population are analysed and compared to the income levels of the Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyane. In graph 11 the distribution of the employed per income group is shown (i.e. income among working population).

GRAPH 11: TMDM MONTHLY INCOME DISTRIBUTION



(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

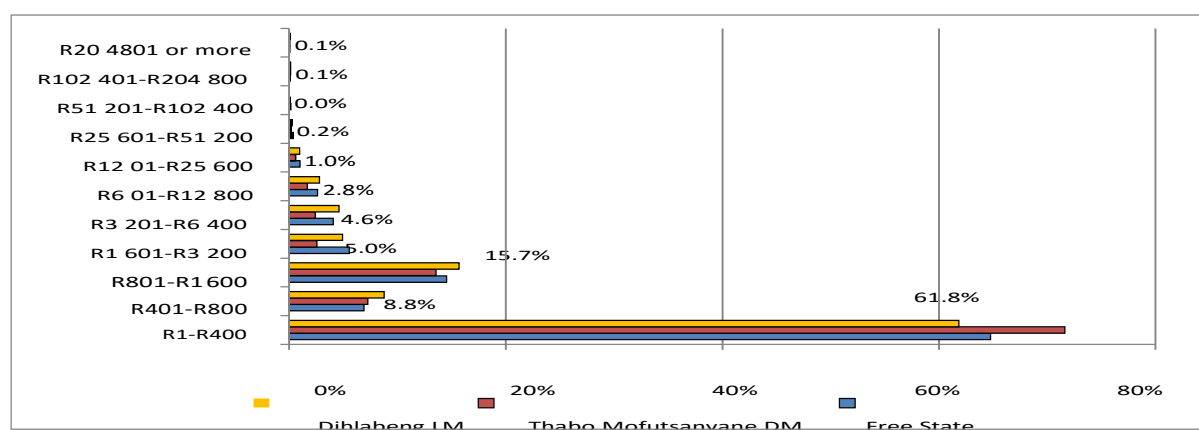
INCOME DISTRIBUTION

In order to determine the people's living standards, as well as their ability to pay for basic services, such as water and sanitation, the income levels of the local population are analysed and compared to the income levels of the Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyana. In Graph B: the distribution of the employed per income group is shown (i.e. income among employees).

From Graph 12: it is evident that the largest portion (61.8%) of employed adults in Dihlabeng earns less than R401 per month. This trend is also observed in the Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyana, where 64.7% and 71.6% of the economically active population earns less than R401 per month respectively. The second most significant income category, of R801 to R1 600, represents 15.7% of the Dihlabeng working adults

From these observations it is evident that the majority of the Dihlabeng population is very poor and thus experiencing low living standards. These low income levels indicate that the majority of the population is dependent on a small income.

GRAPH 12: INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN DIHLABENG

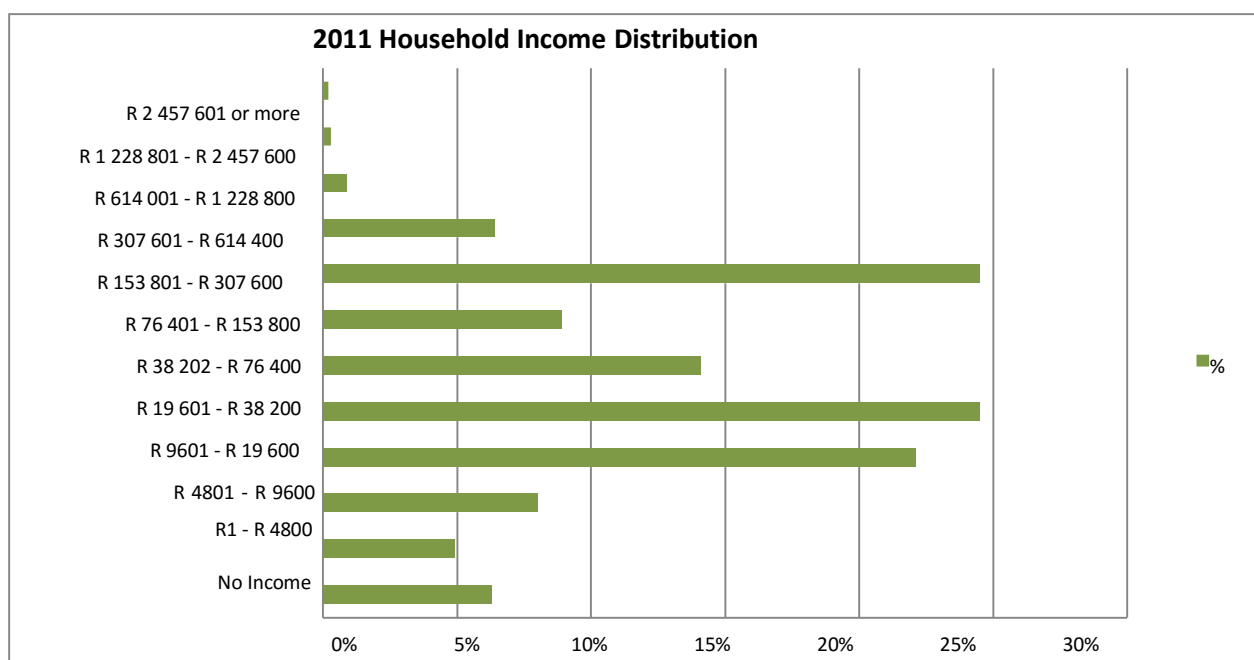


Source: Stats SA Community Survey, 2007

HUOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN DIHLABENG

From graph 13 it is evident that the largest portion (25%) of employed adults in Dihlabeng earns between R19 601-38 200. This trend is also observed in the Free State and Thabo Mofutsanyana, where 64, 7% and 71.6% of the economically active population earns less than R4801 per month respectively. The second most significant income category, of R 9 601-19600 represents 22% of the Dihlabeng working adults.

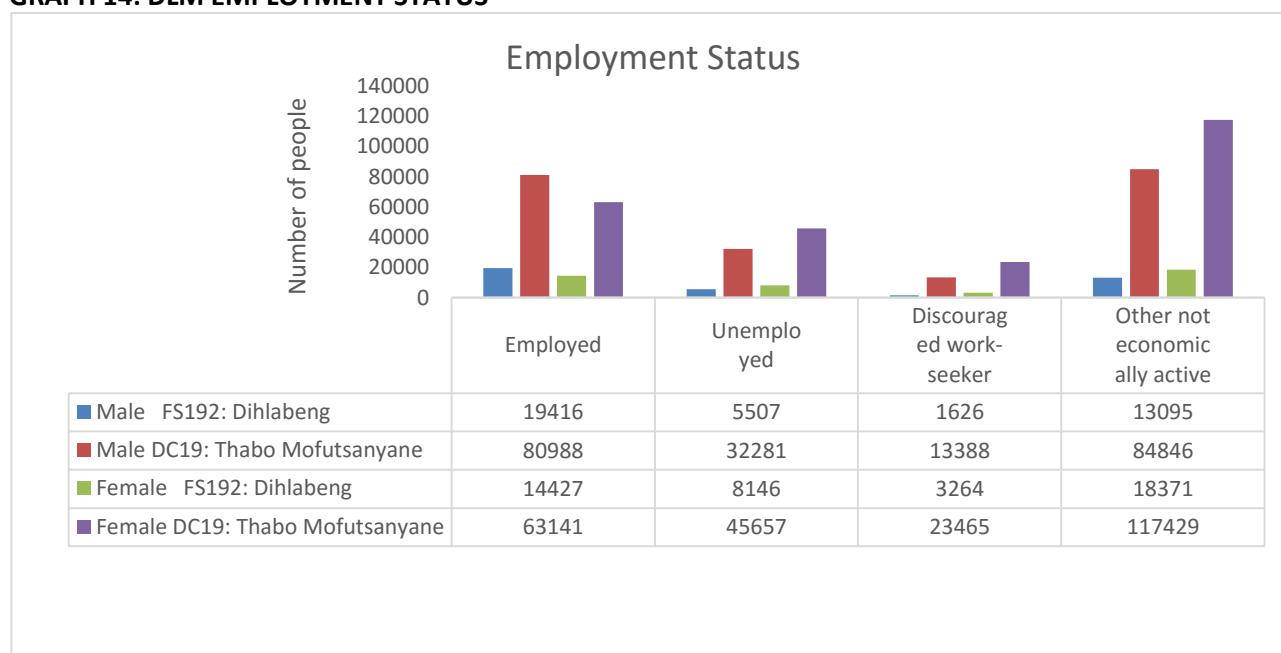
From these observations it is evident that there is an improvement of income levels compared to stats made in 2007 and in 2011 Stats SA Census.

GRAPH 13: HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN DIHLABENG.


Source: Stats SA Census, 2011

2.6 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS

The graph below illustrate employment and unemployment rate in Dihlabeng Local Municipality (DLM) as compared to Thabo Mofutsanyane District (TMDM). The large percentage or numbers of the people in Dihlabeng Local Municipality are unemployed.

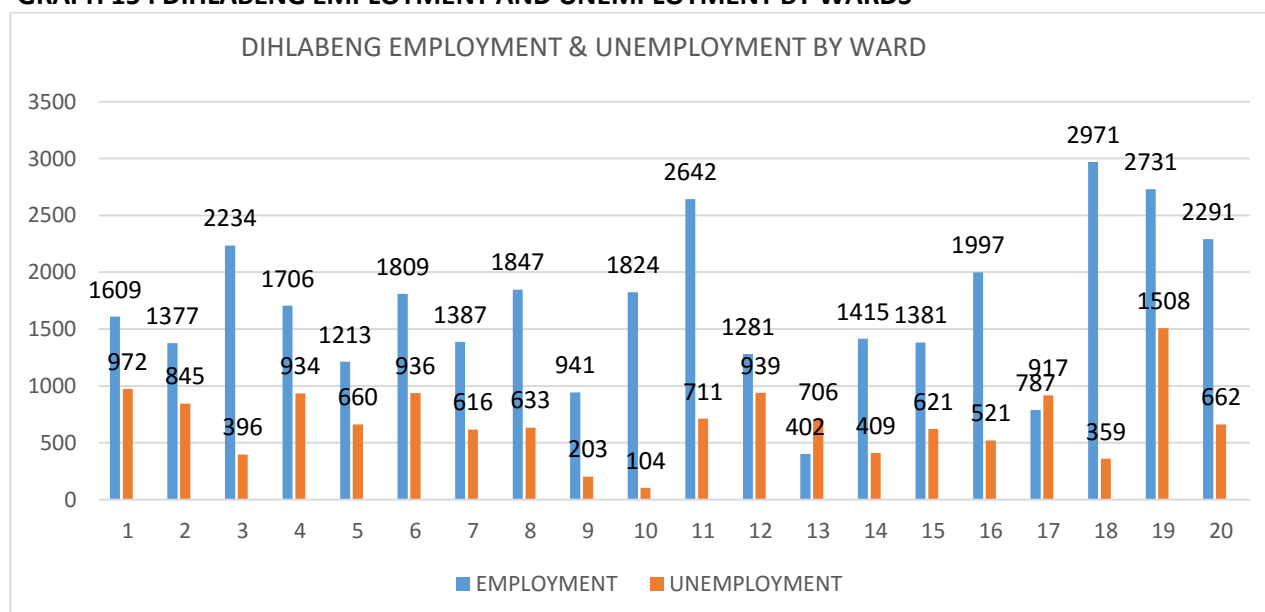
GRAPH 14: DLM EMPLOYMENT STATUS


(Source: Stats SA , 2011)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY WARDS

The table and graph below illustrate employment and unemployment rate in Dihlabeng Local Municipality. Ward 19 and 20 have the highest number of people who are employed while ward 13 has the lowest number of people who are employed. However large percentage number of people in Dihlabeng Local Municipality are unemployed.

GRAPH 15 : DIHLABENG EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY WARDS



Source: Stats SA Census 2011

2.7 EDUCATION STATUS

Table below illustrate the level of education between males and females in Dihlabeng Local Municipality. According census 2011 most females have some form of schooling than their male counterparts.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TABLE 18: DLM STATUS FOR EDUCATION PER WARD AND GENDER

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

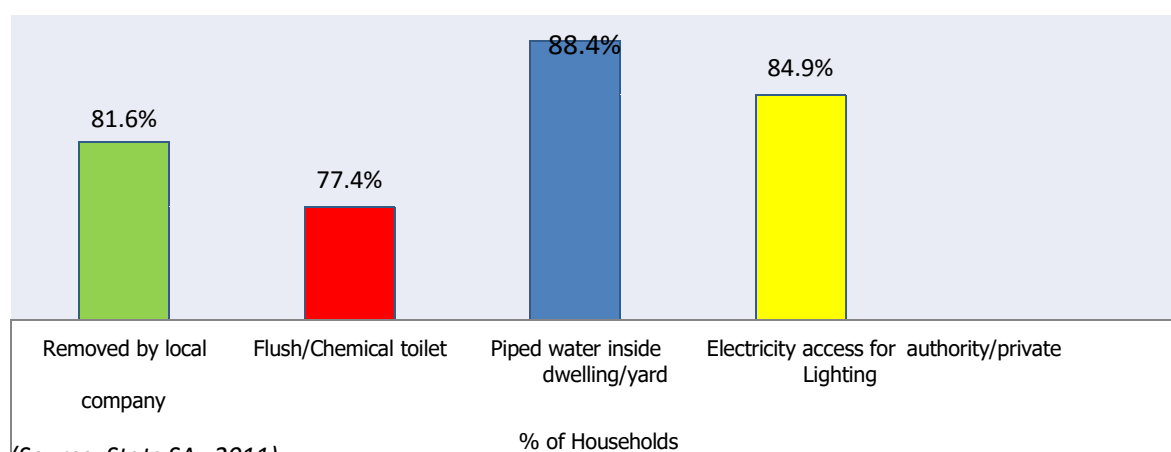
WARD	NO SCHOOLING		SOME PRIMARY		COMPLETED PRIMARY		SOME SECONDARY		GRADE 12/STD 10		HIGHER		TOTAL	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	107	178	634	733	107	120	820	929	639	613	234	342	2541	2915
2	95	138	525	591	99	102	678	811	505	519	155	222	2057	2384
3	81	95	596	603	113	112	662	830	794	868	505	642	2750	3150
4	99	217	705	810	129	183	928	1112	598	580	109	134	2569	3037
5	120	223	640	679	142	145	747	868	426	419	16	24	2092	2358
6	164	281	733	777	138	161	919	995	621	702	187	190	2763	3106
7	85	172	609	694	112	139	840	901	428	462	119	164	2193	2533
8	107	128	623	642	130	157	880	1028	607	556	151	197	2498	2709
9	36	40	202	244	56	51	333	434	284	365	206	238	1117	1373
10	46	50	282	286	58	48	314	299	541	583	433	539	1673	1805
11	416	568	1442	1361	276	254	1182	1249	579	543	128	120	4023	4093
12	352	549	1412	1650	293	322	1059	1383	395	384	67	68	3579	4357
13	66	140	491	606	77	101	405	506	164	210	47	62	0	1625
14	261	294	880	811	151	235	712	827	329	295	135	145	2468	2608
15	267	310	1040	1101	188	239	811	939	273	282	111	128	2690	2999
16	75	125	537	600	109	105	805	889	691	614	205	286	2424	2618
17	292	427	1090	1168	207	200	870	1046	367	351	73	88	2899	3280
18	139	178	706	657	168	129	873	863	823	856	525	543	3233	3226
19	319	526	1478	1500	280	301	1749	1861	795	884	118	179	4739	5252
20	150	262	937	1093	181	219	919	1105	592	594	156	196	2935	3468
TOTAL	3278	4901	15563	16606	3014	3323	16506	18878	10451	10679	3682	4510	52493	58897

2.8 STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

2.8.1 KPA1: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The graph below illustrates the status of households on the access to municipal services in Dihlabeng which owes that there is improvement in the lives of the people with regard to services. Looking at previous year's statistics you can agree that there is change. Electricity provision has increase from 81.6% in 2007 to 84.9% in 2011, Refuse removal from 76.6% in 2007 to 81.6% in 2011. According to Municipal information all our formal houses have taps in their yard and receive sanitation services according to RDP standards. Our informal area faces challenges to meet RDP standard service of level.

GRAPH 16: DLM BASIC SERVICES



2.8.2 DLM ACCESS TO WATER

The table below illustrates that large percentage of Dihlabeng locals have access either to water connection in the house or inside the yard and small percentage receive water from communal taps. According to the 2011 Census, there was an increase of 65% of Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling between 1996 and 2011.

TABLE 19: DLM STATUS ON ACCESS TO WATER

WARD NO.	PIPED (TAP) WATER INSIDE DWELLING/ INSTITUTION	PIPED (TAP) WATER INSIDE YARD	PIPED (TAP) WATER ON COMMUNITY STAND: DISTANCE LESS THAN 200M FROM DWELLING/ INSTITUTION	PIPED (TAP) WATER ON COMMUNITY STAND: DISTANCE BETWEEN 200M AND 500M FROM DWELLING/ INSTITUTION	PIPED (TAP) WATER ON COMMUNITY STAND: DISTANCE BETWEEN 500M AND 1000M (1KM) FROM DWELLING/ INSTITUTION	PIPED (TAP) WATER ON COMMUNITY STAND: DISTANCE GREATER THAN 1000M (1KM) FROM DWELLING/ INSTITUTION	NO ACCESS TO PIPED (TAP) WATER	TOTAL
1	831	1140	21	-	-	-	-	1992
2	498	1188	3	-	-	-	-	1689
3	1905	255	3	3	-	-	9	2175
4	768	1125	-	-	-	-	3	1896
5	306	591	363	261	18	-	-	1539
6	1104	681	48	6	3	-	12	1854
7	924	615	-	-	-	-	-	1539
8	441	1665	6	-	-	-	-	2112
9	600	324	-	-	-	3	-	927
10	1227	78	36	-	-	6	24	1371
11	990	729	366	150	45	21	171	2472
12	735	1518	90	24	3	6	105	2481
13	318	693	-	-	-	-	3	1014
14	498	612	147	36	6	6	183	1488
15	507	735	405	183	36	18	90	1974
16	621	1395	-	-	-	-	3	2019
17	531	1293	117	42	9	3	87	2082
18	1692	309	84	24	6	6	87	2208
19	1308	1251	411	198	21	-	15	3204
20	1113	1020	303	45	15	6	60	2562
Total	16917	17217	2403	972	162	75	852	38598

(Source: Stats SA , 2011)

2.8.3 DLM ACCESS TO SANITATION

The table below indicate the percentage of households with access to sanitation facility in the municipality. Ward 17 and 11 has the largest number of household using Pit toilets and that is as a result of the area having most of the household staying at rural areas (farms).

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

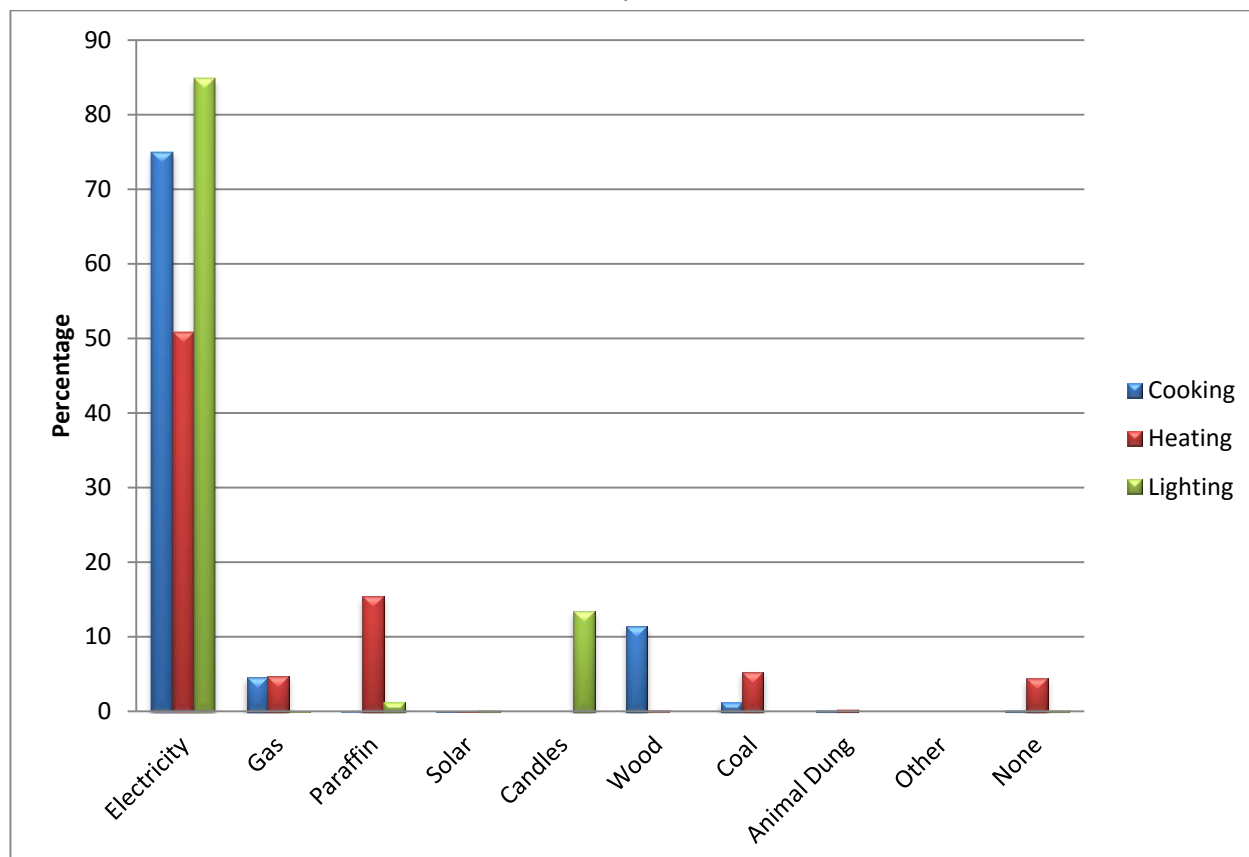
TABLE 20: DLM STATUS ON ACCESS TO SANITATION

WARD	FLUSH/ CHEMICAL TOILET	HOUSEHOLDS					% OF HOUSEHOLDS					
		PIT TOILET	BUCKET TOILET	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL	FLUSH/ CHEMICAL TOILET	PIT TOILET	BUCKET TOILET	OTHER	NONE	TOTAL
1	1983	7	-	-	-	1990	99.7	0.3	-	-	-	100
2	1684	3	-	3	2	1692	99.5	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	100
3	2156	8	1	2	8	2175	99.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.4	100
4	1895	-	-	-	-	1895	100.0	-	-	0.1	-	100
5	897	643	1	1	-	1542	58.2	41.7	0.1	0.4	-	100
6	1711	82	12	7	39	1851	92.4	4.4	0.6	0.4	2.1	100
7	1495	2	9	6	29	1541	97.0	0.2	0.6	-	1.9	100
8	2111	2	-	-	-	2113	99.9	0.1	-	0.2	-	100
9	923	-	-	1	1	926	99.7	-	-	0.1	0.1	100
10	1305	44	11	1	13	1374	95.0	3.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	100
11	1058	1165	40	60	144	2467	42.9	47.2	1.6	2.4	5.8	100
12	2172	203	-	8	101	2483	87.5	8.2	-	0.3	4.1	100
13	1001	4	1	5	2	1012	98.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	100
14	765	571	17	28	106	1487	51.4	38.4	1.2	1.9	7.1	100
15	388	988	466	35	97	1975	19.7	50.0	23.6	1.8	4.9	100
16	1988	23	1	5	5	2022	98.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100
17	195	1697	111	9	70	2083	9.4	81.5	5.3	0.4	3.4	100
18	1763	330	36	26	51	2207	79.9	15.0	1.6	1.2	2.3	100
19	2489	487	75	99	50	3201	77.8	15.2	2.4	3.1	1.6	100
20	1912	529	6	8	101	2557	74.8	20.7	0.2	0.3	4.0	100
Dihlabeng	29890	6789	789	304	821	38593	77.4	17.6	2.0	0.8	2.1	100

(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

2.8.4 DLM ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

GRAPH 17: SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING, HEATING AND LIGHTING



(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

2.8.5 DLM ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

The table below illustrates that refuse removal at Dihlabeng municipality is removed by local authority/private company. Each of the five towns of DLM receives a municipal refuse services. At present DLM does not have a high hazardous waste disposal sites. The Health Care Risk Waste Policy developed to take care of medical waste in the Free State has not been implemented due to the problems of compliance with various environmental guidelines.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
TABLE 21: DLM DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS REFUSES REMOVAL PER WARD

WARD	REMOVED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY/ PRIVATE COMPANY	NO RUBBISH DISPOSAL	COMMUNAL/ OWN REFUSE DUMP	TOTAL	REMOVED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY/ PRIVATE COMPANY	NO RUBBISH DISPOSAL	COMMUNAL/ OWN REFUSE DUMP
1	1949	32	8	1989	98.0	1.6	0.4
2	1691	-	1	1692	99.9	-	0.1
3	2079	15	75	2169	95.9	0.7	3.4
4	1892	-	3	1895	99.8	-	0.2
5	921	1	619	1541	59.7	0.1	40.2
6	1703	40	107	1850	92.1	2.1	5.8
7	1501	1	37	1539	97.5	0.1	2.4
8	2108	-	5	2113	99.8	-	0.2
9	908	-	9	918	99.0	-	1.0
10	1150	29	184	1363	84.4	2.1	13.5
11	731	267	1445	2442	29.9	10.9	59.2
12	2099	39	338	2476	84.8	1.6	13.7
13	995	-	18	1012	98.2	-	1.8
14	599	100	782	1480	40.4	6.7	52.8
15	1412	168	387	1967	71.8	8.5	19.7
16	2014	-	8	2022	99.6	-	0.4
17	1715	121	239	2075	82.6	5.8	11.5
18	1460	100	603	2163	67.5	4.6	27.9
19	2572	49	569	3190	80.6	1.5	17.8
20	1858	127	557	2542	73.1	5.0	21.9
TOTAL	31358	1088	5996	38441	81.6	2.8	15.6

Source: Stats SA Census, 2011)

2.8.6 DLM ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES

TABLE 22: DLM HEALTH FACILITIES PROVISION (HEALTH PROFILE): HOSPITALS

TYPE OF FACILITY	BETHLEHEM	CLARENS	PAUL ROUX	FOURIESBURG	ROSENDAL
Public hospitals	<p>BETHLEHEM REGIONAL HOSPITAL: renders a 24 hour level 2 service;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140 Beds • Operation • Theatre • Services Available • Casualty Unit • Paediatrics • Orthopaeditric • Surgery • Gynaecologist • Maternity services <p>PHEKOLONG DISTRICT HOSPITAL: renders a 24 hour level 1 service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140 beds 	None	None	None	None

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Theatre • Services available • Casualty unit • Paediatrics • Internal medicine • Maternity Services 				
Private Hospital	02	None	None	None	None

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DLM HEALTH FACILITIES PROVISION (HEALTH PROFILE): CLINICS

NATURE	BETHLEHEM	CLARENS	PAUL ROUX	FOURISBURG	ROSENDAL
Clinics	4 Clinics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mphohadi Bohlokong Bethlehem Bakenpark 	1 Clinic: Itumeleng	4 Clinics	1 Clinic: Reitumetse	1 Clinic: Relebohile
Operating Hours	07h30-16h00 week days	07h30-16h00 week days	07h30-16h00 week days	07h30-16h00 week days	07h30-16h00 week days
Mobile Clinic	2 Mobile Clinic serving rural areas around Bethlehem	1 Mobile Clinic	None: Mobile Clinic serving Bethlehem serve Paul Roux	1 Mobile Clinic	Mobile Clinic serving both Paul Roux and Bethlehem is also serving Rosendal
School Health service	The schools in Dihlabeng Local Municipality are served by a School Health nurse and assistant according to target groups				
Oral Health Clinic	An Oral clinic is in Bethlehem outreach teams visit the towns of Clarens, Paul Roux , Fouriesburg & Rosendal				

2.8.7 DLM ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Farm schools are mostly primary schools. Secondary schools are only found in the urban parts of the municipality. Schools in Dihlabeng cater for a population of nearly 30 000 pupils (Dihlabeng Analysis, 2009/2010). Many farm schools in the Free State including DLM are reported to be closing down due to a decline in the number of pupils. Since 1996, the number of pupils in rural schools in the Free State has declined by about 43%. The decline has been attributed to urbanization and the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 23: DLM EDUCATION FACILITIES PROVIONING: SCHOOLS

NATURE	TYPE OF SCHOOLS					
	Primary	Secondary	Combined	Private	Intermediate	Farm schools
Bethlehem	8	5		2		
Fouriesburg	2	1				
Clarens	2	1		1		
Rosendal	2	1				
Paul Roux	2	1				

2.8.8 DLM ACCESS TO RELIGIOUS SERVICES: CHURCHES

TABLE 24: DLM ACCESS TO RELIGIOUS SERVICES: CHURCHES

NATURE	FORMAL CHURCHES	INFORMAL CHURCHES	TOTAL NR
Bethlehem/Bohlokong	40	49	89
Fouriesburg/Mashaeng	5	3	8
Clarens/Kgubetswana	6	7	13
Rosendal/Mautse	13	12	25
Paul Roux /Fateng Tse Ntsho	4	6	10

2. 9 TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL

The fundamental role of the Town Planning Department is to access and process land use applications on privately owned land. This includes subdivision, rezoning, consolidation, special consent etc.

Town Planning is also responsible for spatial Planning which includes the Spatial Development Framework, Geographical Information System (not in operation), and Land Use Management / Town Planning Scheme and any queries, documents, inspections that may arise.

Any owner whose land complies with the requirements / legislation and who wishes to submit an application for the change of land use / removal of restrictions / subdivision etc. may do so subject to the requirements of an application and its paper trail procedure.

A change in land use application / subdivision etc. has to comply with the Dihlabeng Planning Bylaw and Spluma Act 16 of 2013. This act replaces the Township Ordinance, Ordinance 9 of 1969.

SPLUMA came into effect 1 July 2015. Dihlabeng was the first two Municipalities in the Free State to comply with SPLUMA and all its requirements.

Dihlabeng Planning Bylaw was gazetted on 12 June 2015 and additional amendments to the document was published 28 August 2015.

In terms of SPLUMA and Dihlabeng Planning bylaw all applications will have to follow the route of E lodgement on spsys. This network/ website is ran and funded by Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

Dihlabeng E lodgement website is :

<http://fs.spisys.gov.za/dihlabeng.html>

Town Planning Scheme and proposed new Land Use Management Scheme (LUS)

A Town Planning Scheme is a set of land use regulations that stipulate development controls for an Erf or a certain land use. The Town Planning Scheme controls and regulates building height, density, building lines, etc. Currently only Bethlehem (Scheme of 1983) and Clarens (Scheme 1 of 1986) has a valid town planning scheme.

For every land use there is a list of permitted and consent uses. Permitted use is a main use which is permitted under a certain land use in accordance with specific development parameters relating to coverage, FAR, height, parking and loading requirements, minimum property size, density, building lines, entrances and exits, as well as any other special conditions.

A consent use is not a given right and usually limiting for a specified period of time; subject to the fact that the consent use does not adversely affect the potential use of that property for its primary uses in terms of the valid scheme.

The integrated Land Use Management Scheme has been in process of preparation since 2005. Spluma requires all wall to wall LUS to be in place 5 years from 1 July 2015.

Dihlabeng has a LUS Document that is 80% completed and requested the assistance of DRDLR and COGTA to assist with compilation of the LUS Scheme maps. This document was compiled by Town Planning with assistance from COGTA.

Dihlabeng must allocate funding and follow final procedures in terms of SPLUMA to have the final documents and maps approved. We requested funding from DRDLR and COGTA. However funding is not available. An amount of approximately R50 000,00 for final process is required.

It is very difficult in areas where there is currently no Town Planning scheme because then we must revert back to the conditions of establishment for the particular site. This records was supposed to be kept by Spatial Information Services at COGTA. However this was never properly done. COGTA and Dihlabeng Town Planning are trying to look for these conditions in order to compile LUS maps with assistance from DRDLR.

For the interim however such an owner needs verify the restrictive conditions of his Title Deed and look at the Spatial Development Framework as well as surrounding uses.

Spatial Development Framework

The formulation of an Integrated Spatial Development Framework is a legal requirement in terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 (the “MSA”) and Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16 of 2013).

The main purpose of the SDF is to guide the spatial form and location of future developments within a Municipality. Another purpose of the SDF is to give spatial effect to multi-sectorial projects identified in the IDP as well as assist the Municipality in the implementation of the various sector plans.

Dihlabeng Spatial Development Framework requires the setup of the dataset, maps and documents focusing on aligning data and providing up to date maps and a document that will reflect the requirements of the Municipality. This Spatial Development Framework must be credible in terms of its current relevance. All maps and datasets should be updated and this information should be provided to the Municipality after completion of the project.

Town Planning had a R0,00 budget for past 3 financial years. Due to shortage of funding the last valid SDF completed was the SDF Funded by DRDLR in 2012.

Funding has to be allocated, consultants appointed and a completely new SDF compliant to SPLUMA must be compiled for the next financial year 2016/2017. An amount of approximately R80 000,00 – R120 000,00 must be allocated for the SDF.

Building Control

The building unit ensures that all buildings in the DLM area complies with the minimum construction standard and specifications as per approved building plans , in order to ensure a safe and healthy built environment for all. These standards and specifications are laid down in the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act (Act 103 of 1977).

This section is therefore responsible for checking and approving all building plans, as well as inspecting building work during construction to ensure compliance with the approved plans and related regulations .

The building control unit controls and regulates the following building activities:

- I. Construction of new buildings
- II. Alterations ,extensions or conversions of existing buildings
- III. Change in use of existing buildings
- IV. Demolition of existing buildings or structures

The building office keeps records of all amendments to existing buildings and new buildings built. These records are available at the Building Office.

A building plan application must be submitted for any structure, whether this is of a temporary or permanent nature and irrespective of the materials used to build it. This includes alterations or extensions to existing structures. The only exceptions are buildings smaller than 5m², a pergola, wire fence or open-side fabric-covered shelter for a car, boat or caravan.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In terms of the Architectural Profession Act (Act 44 of 2000), architects, technologists and draughtspersons who are registered with the South African Council for the Architectural Profession may prepare building plans. For details on how to register, visit: www.sacapsa.com.

If complete and all supporting documentation has been submitted, the plans are circulated to relevant technical departments (e.g. fire, health, town planning etc) for comment. The application is then scrutinised in terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act and its Regulations. The Municipality will contact you if any amendments or corrections are required.

In terms of the National Building Regulations and Building Standard Act, the Municipality has 30 days to approve or refuse a building plan application for buildings smaller than 500m² and 60 days for buildings larger than 500m².

You do not need to inform your neighbour if building work takes place although it is considered good practice, Neighbours consent is only required where the application also includes deviation from the zoning scheme regulations (such as building line relaxation, increased bulk/coverage/height etc.) or similar proposals, in which case formal consultation is required.

A building plan is valid for 12 months from the date of approval. You may apply in writing for an extension before the expiry date.

BUILDING CONTROL

TABLE 25: STATISTICS FOR BUILDING CONTROL FROM JANUARY 2015 TO FEBRUARY 2016

Town	Costs of new buildings		Cost of extensions to existing buildings		Total
	Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential	
Bethlehem	R 32 718 000,00	R32 413 000,00	R100 061 000,00	R 13 653 000,00	R178 845 000,00
Bohlokong	R 21 442 000,00	R 0,00	R 10 221 000,00	R 370 000,00	R 32 033 000,00
Bakenpark	R 2 110 000,00	R 0,00	R 492 000,00	R 0,00	R 2 602 000,00
Clarens	R 22 393 000,00	R 860 000,00	R 4 339 000,00	R 2 513 000,00	R 30 105 000,00
Kgubetswana	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00
Fouriesburg	R 1 770 000,00	R 1 600 000,00	R 107 000,00	R 0,00	R 3 477 000,00
Mashaeng	R 0,00	R 250 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 250 000,00
Rosendal	R 1 360 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 1 360 000,00
Mautse	R 2 161 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	R 2 161 000,00
Paul Roux	R 126 000,00	R 2 847 000,00	R 1 452 000,00	R 260 000,00	R 4 685 000,00
Fateng	R 1 793 000,00	R 0,00	R 294 000,00	R 0,00	R 2 087 000,00

BUILDING PLANS

The submission and approval of building plans within a Local Municipality is used as an economic indicator within its boundaries. The submission and approval of building plans is classified as follows:

- New Residential Buildings;
- Extensions to Residential Buildings;
- Non-residential Buildings; and
- Extensions to Non-residential Buildings.

With regard to the above, the numbers of building plans submitted by the end of December 2012 linked to financial value are as follows:

NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**TABLE 26: NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**

APPROVALS	2013/2014
Bethlehem/Bohlokong	
Number	28
Value	R 32,692,000.00
Clarens/ Kgubetswana	
Number	3
Value	R 2,002,000.00
Paul Roux/Fateng-tse-Ntsho	
Number	1
Value	R 470,000.00
Rosendal/Mautse	
Number	2
Value	R 2,272,000.00
Fouriesburg/Mashaeng	
Number	1
Value	R 447,000.00
Total Number	35
Total Value	R 39,885,000.00

(Source: DLM, 2013)

From Table 23 it is evident that the majority of building activity within the residential market is focused within Bethlehem/Bohlokong followed by Clarens/Kgubetswana. This trend is a national phenomenon with a significant slow-down in the new property market.

EXTENSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Trend seems to be that property owners rather opted to upgrade their existing properties as opposed to build new buildings. The drop in the number of applications (141 to 134) was only 4.8% between 2008 and 2009, although the financial value of alterations was 7% higher in 2009 as opposed to 2008.

During the first 8 months of 2010/ 2011, only 78 applications have been received, which at this point in time is much less than the total of 134 applications during 2009. The applications indicated for 2012/2013 were only up to the end of December 2012.

TABLE 27: EXTENSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

APPROVALS	EXTENSION TO RESIDENTIAL	
	2013/2014	2014/2015
Bethlehem/Bohlokong		
Number	99	104
Value	R 15,794,000.00	R26 686 000,00
Clarens/ Kgubetswana		
Number	5	7
Value	R 1,526,000.00	R2112 000,00
Paulou/Fateng-tse- Ntsho		
Number	4	1
Value	R 1,132,000.00	R350 000,00
Rosendal/Mautse		
Number	0	0
Value	0	0
Fouriesburg/Mashaeng		
Number	3	2
Value	R 445,000.00	R731 000,00
Total Number		14
Total Value	R 18,897,000.00	R29 879 000,00

2.10 LAND USE APPLICATIONS

Although the respective land use applications is approved by the Free State Province the number of applications indicate the change of existing land uses (primarily residential) to other types of activities.

HOUSING

The comparison between 2001 Census, 2007 Community Survey and the 2011 relating to the type of structure occupied is indicated in Table 26 below.

TABLE 28: TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED

DWELLING TYPE	CENSUS 2001 (%)	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2007 (%)		CENSUS 2011 %
Formal	62.3	78.9		76,7
Traditional	12.0	7.6		4.9
Informal	24.5	11.5		17.9
Other	1.2	2.0		0.5
Total	100	100		100

(Source Stats SA 2011)

From the above table it is evident that there was an increase of 14.4% in 2011 in the formal housing provision and

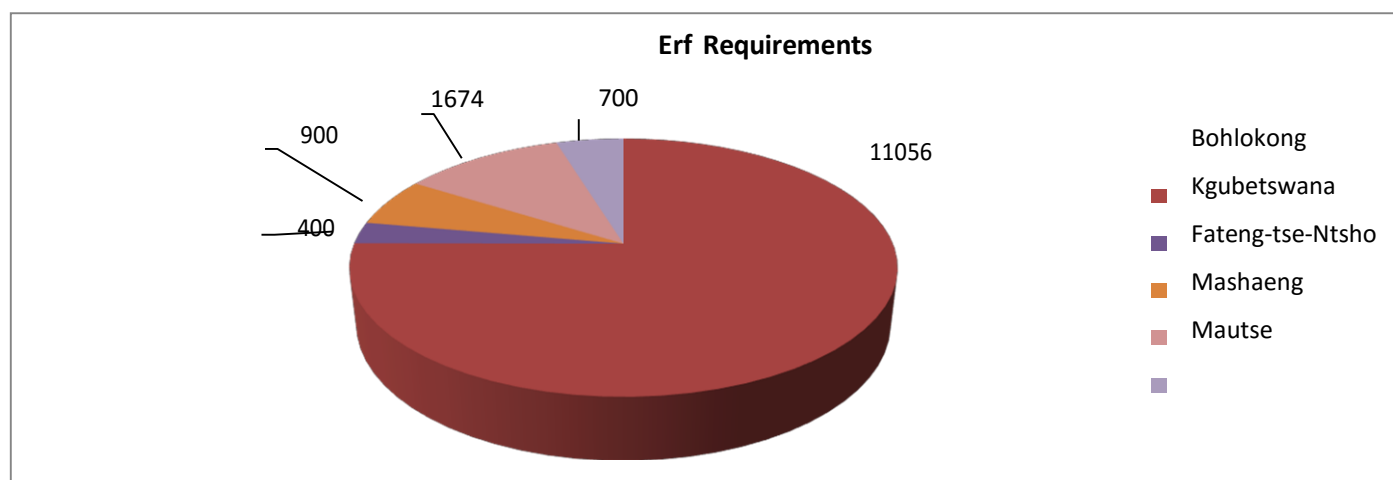
DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

a decrease of 6.6% in 2011 within the informal housing. Based on a more detail assessment of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality housing needs, the erf requirements per urban area is as follows:

TABLE 29: DLM HOUSING NEEDS

URBAN AREA	VACANT ERVEN	ERF REQUIRE MENTS		PROPOSED TOWNSHIPS (NO OF ERVEN)
Bethlehem	330		0	0
Bohlokong	0		11 056	3200
Clarens	367		0	0
Kgubetswana	0		400	415
Paul Roux	228		0	0
Fateng-tse-Ntsho	0		900	300
Fouriesburg	120		0	0
Mashaeng	0		1 674	1267
Rosendal	428		0	0
Mautse	0		700	1000
Total	1 473		14 730	5184

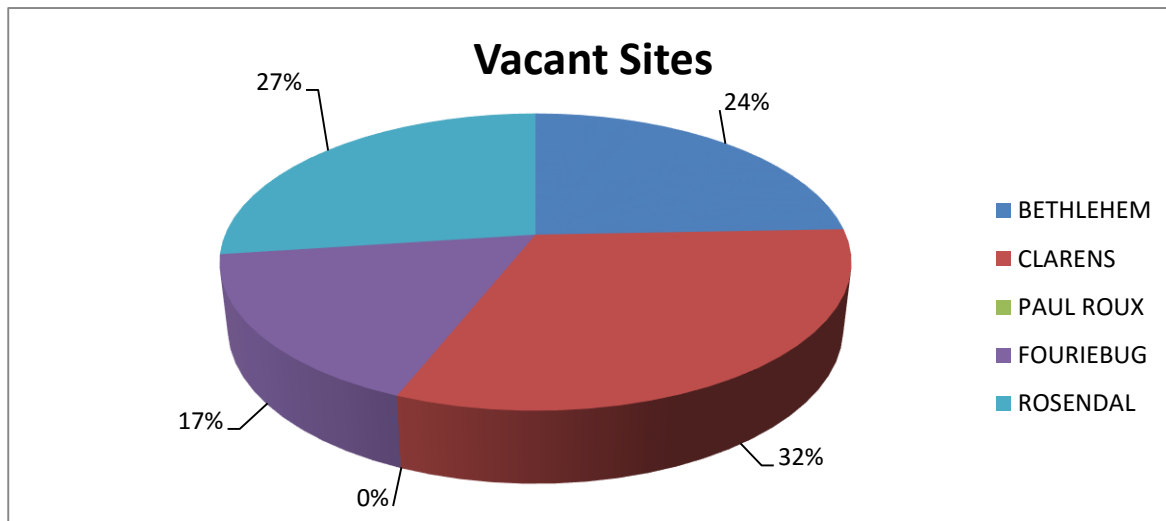
GRAPH 18: ERF REQUIREMENT



Source; Dihlabeng Municipality 2013

According to Graph 18 it is evident that the majority of housing needs are located within the historically disadvantaged areas (primarily within the lower income groups), as opposed to the historically advantaged areas, where there are still a large number of Erven available for development within the middle to higher income levels. The largest need is within Bohlokong followed by Mashaeng, Fateng-tse-Ntsho, Mautse and Kgubetswana.

GRAPH 19: VACANT SITE



(Source: Dihlabeng Municipality, 2013)

According to Graph 19 it is evident that the majority of housing needs are located within the historically disadvantaged areas (primarily within the lower income groups), as opposed to the historically advantaged areas, where there are still a large number of Erven available for development within the middle to higher income levels.

2.11: DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The holistic development trends per urban area within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality are briefly summarized as follows:

- **Bethlehem/Bohlokong / BarkenPark:**

There is more development pressure on the Eastern side of Bethlehem, which is the entry point to the town. Developments located on the outskirts are becoming a trend countrywide as people tend to enjoy the tranquillity and harmony offered by these areas. Also, there is now a trend to move away from the CBD due to many reasons, which include congestion and convenience.

In the case of Bethlehem, Council has disposed of a number of sites in the Bethlehem east area with the aim of stimulating economic development in that Region. The proposed developments include the Gobley's Folley mixed land use development as well as the shopping mall on Erf 3371. The Municipality will focus on upgrading the bulk infrastructure in order to accommodate the increasing demand.

The Riemland Corridor will also be a focus area for the next few years. There is also a proposed Regional Mall on the Remainder of 4095. In addition, the new township in Bakenpark Extension 5 and 7 will also complement and further enhance the corridor. A corridor development plan has to be formulated in order to guide development along the route.

Bethlehem is divided into the following residential areas:

- ✓ Morelig / Bergsig
- ✓ Eureka / Bethlehem West
- ✓ Mid-Town Bethlehem CBD
- ✓ La Provance
- ✓ Jordania
- ✓ Panorama
- ✓ Hospital Hill

Special note should be given to the development of open spaces that has been previously set out for development. These sites should have priority for development –

- **Wolhuterskop**

Provision was made for the development of 762 erven sized at 800m² – however the layout of these sites have not been approved by the survey general, nor have the sites been services.

- **Panorama East**

Provision was made for 270 erven. The development of the area was set out on tender; however the tender was never awarded.

- **Bergsig**

Provision was made for 434 erven sized at 800m².

- **Bakenpark**

The whole of Bakenpark consists of 339 erven.

- **Bohlokong**

- ✓ There are 800 unoccupied erven in Bohlokong.

- ✓ The current need in Bohlokong is considered as high as 8 000 residential erven.
- ✓ Vogelfontein will provide for 2593 erven to the average size of 350m².

Extension of the northern suburbs of Bohlokong (Abersethin) on the remaining and adjacent portions of land presently being planned 1780 erven.

Smallholdings

The following small holdings and - farms surround the urban area:

- ✓ Kromkloof Small Farms
- ✓ Eden Small Farms
- ✓ Deurgezien Small Farms
- ✓ Mary Ann Small Farms
- ✓ Ballyduff Small Farms

- **Clarens/Kgubetswana:**

Apart from the Housing need in the lower income categories, there is no need for middle to higher income housing. The municipality is in the process of establishing a township of about 400 erven. Phameng is extension of Kgubetswana. Phameng has 384 erven, all of which have already been allocated to local residents.

Kgubetswana has 1 016 residential erven, which are all occupied. A need for a further 500 residential sites in Kgubetswana exists. The total housing backlog in Kgubetswana is 400 sites.

This urban area is characterized by the strong tourism component as reflected by the large number of guest houses and tourist related business ventures.

- **Paul Roux/ Fateng-tse-Ntsho:**

Apart from smaller business and lower income housing developments, this urban area does not experience major growth trends. The municipality is in the process of establishing a township of about 300 erven. The township establishment process is expected to be completed in the 2014/2015 financial year.

Paul Roux consists of 438 erven of which 228 is unoccupied erven. Paul Roux has a well-defined CBD – Voortrekker Street, which shows limited growth potential. Due to the limited growth potential of the CBD no specific direction for development is indicated although development should take place within the proposed development corridors.

Scattered non-noxious industrial sites exist in the Greater Paul Roux with no well-defined industrial area.

- **Fouriesburg/Mashaeng:**

Fouriesburg has 780 residential erven of which none are currently available.

Fouriesburg is one of the towns with the most mixed uses in the CBD. Due to the fact that no Town Planning Scheme is in place to regulate the uses the CBD of Fouriesburg is filled with uses – which at times – can be contradictory to one another.

The main entry and exit to the town is through Reitz and De La Harpe Street.

Mashaeng has a total of 3 039 residential erven of which none are available. The current need in Mashaeng is estimated at 1 674 residential erven.

Economic Growth Nodes are located at accessible locations throughout Mashaeng. These activity nodes develop around business, transport, sport facilities and tourism.

- **Rosendal/Mautse:**

Growth in the low density residential area of Rosendal is slow with adequate vacant stands for future development. There is a need for the provision of residential opportunities in the lower income category (700). The municipality has established township in Mautse for 1000 Erven. Limited businesses activities exist in Rosendal and are primarily located along the main road through Rosendal. Mautse is characterized by informal business activities.

2.12 KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FIGURE C: LED Structure

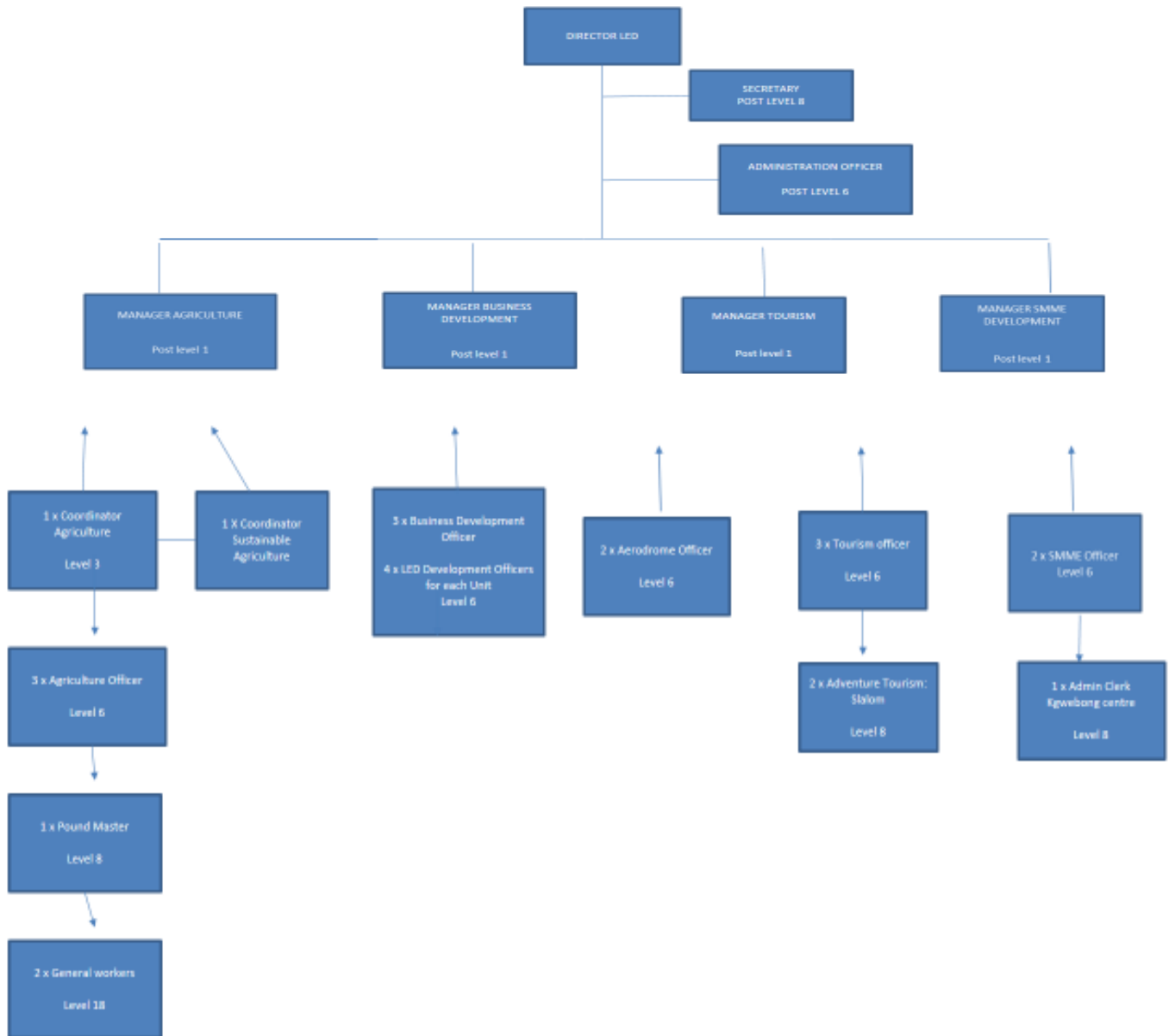


TABLE 30: LED BUDGET BY VOTE

LED	Description	Budget/OpenBal	Balance
1045/05/1/01/0005	ANNUAL BONUS	-	-
1045/05/1/01/0010	HOUSING SUBSIDY	-	-
1045/05/1/01/0015	OTHER ALLOWANCES	-	-
1045/05/1/01/0020	OVERTIME	6 460,00	6 460,00
1045/05/1/01/0025	LONG SERVICE BONUS	6 795,00	6 795,00
1045/05/1/01/0030	TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE	12 696,00	12 696,00
1045/05/1/01/0035	RELIEF PAYMENT	68 959,00	68 959,00
1045/05/1/01/0040	REDEMPTION OF LEAVE	-	-
1045/05/1/01/0060	SALARIES & WAGES BASIC	1 776 406,00	1 776 406,00
1045/05/1/01/0065	STANDBY ALLOWANCE	532,00	532,00
1045/05/1/01/0070	VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	334 888,00	334 888,00
1045/05/1/03/0005	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL	-	-
1045/05/1/03/0010	INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL LEVY	172,00	172,00
1045/05/1/03/0015	INSURANCE UNEMPLOYMENT	9 441,00	9 441,00
1045/05/1/03/0020	MEDICAL AID SCHEME	46 033,00	46 033,00
1045/05/1/03/0030	PENSION FUNDS	59 189,00	59 189,00
1045/05/1/09/0780	ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES	5 496,00	5 496,00
1045/05/1/09/0990	FUEL & OIL	-	-
1045/05/1/09/1360	INSURANCE - GENERAL	(290 511,00)	(290 511,00)
1045/05/1/09/1365	INSURANCE - VEHICLES	-	-
1045/05/1/09/1805	LICENSES - OTHER	-	-
1045/05/1/09/1810	LICENSES - VEHICLES	-	-
1045/05/1/09/2730	PRINTING & STATIONERY	38 594,00	38 594,00
1045/05/1/09/3326	SPECIAL PROJECTS LED	6 500 000,00	6 500 000,00
1045/05/1/09/3327	SPECIAL PROJECTS TOURISM	-	-
1045/05/1/09/3360	STOCK & MATERIAL	-	-
1045/05/1/09/3520	TELEPHONE EXPENSES	-	-
1045/05/1/09/3625	TRAVELLING & SUBSISTENCE	48 134,00	48 134,00
1045/05/1/16/0800	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (CONTRACTED)	-	-
1045/05/1/18/3330	LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF PROP PLANT & EQUIP	-	-
1045/05/1/28/2110	VEHICLES - RM	-	-
1045/05/1/32/0005	DEPRECIATION ON CRR ASSETS	59 212,00	59 212,00
1045/10/1/01/0005	ANNUAL BONUS	71 405,00	71 405,00
1045/10/1/01/0010	HOUSING SUBSIDY	-	-
1045/10/1/01/0015	OTHER ALLOWANCES	-	-
1045/10/1/01/0020	OVERTIME	914,00	914,00
1045/10/1/01/0025	LONG SERVICE BONUS	-	-
1045/10/1/01/0030	TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE	-	-
1045/10/1/01/0035	RELIEF PAYMENT	48 503,00	48 503,00
1045/10/1/01/0040	REDEMPTION OF LEAVE	4 373,00	4 373,00
1045/10/1/01/0060	SALARIES & WAGES BASIC	748 251,00	748 251,00

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1045/10/1/01/0065	STANDBY ALLOWANCE	143,00	143,00
1045/10/1/01/0070	VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	-	-
1045/10/1/03/0005	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL	-	-
1045/10/1/03/0010	INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL LEVY	344,00	344,00
1045/10/1/03/0015	INSURANCE UNEMPLOYMENT	6 744,00	6 744,00
1045/10/1/03/0020	MEDICAL AID SCHEME	89 212,00	89 212,00
1045/10/1/03/0030	PENSION FUNDS	135 209,00	135 209,00
1045/10/1/09/0005	ADMINISTRATION CHARGES	-	-
1045/10/1/09/0010	ADVERTISEMENTS	-	-
1045/10/1/09/0990	FUEL & OIL	78 448,00	78 448,00
1045/10/1/09/1360	INSURANCE - GENERAL	(29 052,00)	(29 052,00)
1045/10/1/09/1365	INSURANCE - VEHICLES	-	-
1045/10/1/09/1805	LICENSES - OTHER	-	-
1045/10/1/09/1810	LICENSES - VEHICLES	-	-
1045/10/1/09/2730	PRINTING & STATIONERY	-	-
1045/10/1/09/3360	STOCK & MATERIAL	-	-
1045/10/1/09/3370	STOLEN LIVE STOCK	-	-
1045/10/1/09/3585	TRANSPORT	59 794,00	59 794,00
1045/10/1/09/3625	TRAVELLING & SUBSISTENCE	-	-
1045/10/1/09/3830	UNIFORMS & PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	-	-
1045/10/1/16/0800	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (CONTRACTED)	-	-
1045/10/1/18/3330	LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF PROP PLANT & EQUIP	-	-
1045/10/1/28/0140	BUILDINGS	-	-
1045/10/1/28/0740	GENERAL MAINTENANCE	26 368,00	26 368,00
1045/10/1/28/1210	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	-	-
1045/10/1/28/2110	VEHICLES - RM	-	-
1045/10/1/32/0005	DEPRECIATION ON CRR ASSETS	1 427,00	1 427,00
1045/10/2/36/1715	SALES/POUND	(25 278,00)	(25 278,00)
1045/15/1/09/3625	TRAVELLING & SUBSISTENCE	34 053,00	34 053,00
1045/15/1/16/0800	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (CONTRACTED)	-	-
1045/15/1/18/3330	LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF PROP PLANT & EQUIP	-	-
1045/15/1/28/0740	GENERAL MAINTENANCE	-	-
1045/15/1/28/1210	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT	178 357,00	178 357,00
1045/20/1/01/0005	ANNUAL BONUS	45 149,00	45 149,00
1045/20/1/01/0010	HOUSING SUBSIDY	4 215,00	4 215,00
1045/20/1/01/0015	OTHER ALLOWANCES	-	-
1045/20/1/01/0020	OVERTIME	14 960,00	14 960,00
1045/20/1/01/0025	LONG SERVICE BONUS	-	-
1045/20/1/01/0030	TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE	6 348,00	6 348,00
1045/20/1/01/0035	RELIEF PAYMENT	69 372,00	69 372,00
1045/20/1/01/0040	REDEMPTION OF LEAVE	6 503,00	6 503,00
1045/20/1/01/0060	SALARIES & WAGES BASIC	530 775,00	530 775,00
1045/20/1/01/0065	STANDBY ALLOWANCE	1 046,00	1 046,00

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1045/20/1/01/0070	VEHICLE ALLOWANCE	93 411,00	93 411,00
1045/20/1/03/0005	GROUP LIFE INSURANCE GENERAL	-	-
1045/20/1/03/0010	INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL LEVY	258,00	258,00
1045/20/1/03/0015	INSURANCE UNEMPLOYMENT	4 749,00	4 749,00
1045/20/1/03/0020	MEDICAL AID SCHEME	44 201,00	44 201,00
1045/20/1/03/0030	PENSION FUNDS	95 911,00	95 911,00
1045/20/1/09/0005	ADMINISTRATION CHARGES	-	-
1045/25/1/09/2800	PROMOTION&MARKETING	22 696,00	22 696,00
1045/25/1/32/0005	DEPRECIATION ON CRR ASSETS	6 228,00	6 228,00

CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

DLM in its project planning and identification has considered the guidelines as stated in Section 2 of the Revised IDP Framework 2012. The Guide Pack (paragraph 2.10) on “In-depth Analysis of consolidation of Key Development priorities and Planning Guidelines” provides a useful basis of key development priorities to consider. The Key Development Priorities identified are summarised as follows:

3.1.1 INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

- Improvement and maintenance of:
- Roads (tar and gravel);
- Electricity provision;
- Storm-water drainage systems;
- Public transport systems;
- Water distribution networks;
- Sewerage/sanitation network systems;
- Housing;
- Sport facilities;
- Community facilities, e.g. Libraries, community halls, etc.;
- Cemeteries;
- Open spaces;
- Health care centres;
- Recreational facilities;
- Safety and security facilities, e.g. police stations, municipal police satellite stations, etc.
-

3.1.2 SOCIAL PRIORITIES

- The reduction of the spread of HIV/Aids;
- Community development;
- Air and water pollution;
- The provision of housing/housing support centres;
- Proper traffic safety;
- Proper emergency services;
- The promotion of equity, specifically regarding disadvantaged people (e.g. women, youth, disabled and aged people); and
- proper disaster management regarding:
- Flood disasters,
- An effective land-use management system
- The implementation of a proper environmental management plan; and
- Need for spatial integration.

3.1.3 ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

- Job creation for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled residents;
- The promotion of human resource development and the creation of a skills register;
- The implementation of a proper policy for informal economic sectors;
- The formulation and implementation of a:
- Local Economic Development Plan; and
- Marketing Plan.
- Support to national job creation programmes and community based enterprises.

3.1.4 INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITIES

- Improvement of the level of payment for services;
- Improvement of skills levels (capacitation) of councillors and officials;
- The establishment of satellite municipal offices (e.g. customer care centres);
- Proper communication between Council and communities;
- Proper revenue base;
- Applicable rates and taxes according to the level of services provided;
- Change in culture and operations at Council level;
- Addressing of land ownership and land tenure issues;
- Eradication of corruption and nepotism;
- Participatory IDP process;
- Proper management systems;
- Proper information technology systems;
- Adhere to the principle “serving our people
- Productivity of staff;
- Proper equipment;
- Effective decision-making process;
- Proper billing system; and
- Adequately trained and skilled staff.

3.2 KPA 1: ACCELERATED SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

The information under these KPAs will indicate the existing level of development in the community, the names of settlements and their level of service in respect of water sanitation, waste management, electricity and energy, roads and storm-water, housing, etc.

3.2.1 IDP PRIORITY 1: WATER AND SANITATION

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Dihlabeng municipality as **Water Service Authority** is committed to improve the physical, socio –economic and institutional environment in order to address poverty and promote infrastructure development.

The municipality is currently assisted by department of Water Affairs to review Water Service Development Plan.

This culminated to the aggregation of the main issues in the WSDP which was adopted by council in 2012. The WSDP outlines service level profiles, resources profile and future bulk needs, as well as programmes that must be pursued to address the identified challenges.

The WSDP provides a holistic integrated view of the water and sanitation service requirements and planning within the Dihlabeng Municipal area. However, capacity to implement these plans, particularly at the level of units is a challenge that must be carefully explored. In terms of the 2012 WSDP, main dams in the DLM per catchment is as follows (*see table 28*).

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Water and Sanitation.

TABLE 31: WATER AND SANITATION

MANDATE	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Water Provision	Ensures that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry.	Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level.	Improve water quantity and quality management.	To Increase the number of Households with Access to water from 98% to 100% by 2017.
Sanitation	Ensures that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry.	Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (Water, Sanitation and electricity).	Improve water quantity and quality management.	To Increase the number of Households with Access to sanitation from 98% to 100% by 2017.

TABLE 32: DLM MAIN DAMS CATCHMENT

UNIT	SCHEME	WTW	SOURCE	ALLOWANCE ABSTRACT (M/Annum)	CURRENT USE	FUTURE USE		CURRENT SUPPLUS OR SHORT FALL
						2015	2016	
Bethlehem	Bethlehem Water Supply System	Saulspoort	Sol Plaatje Dam	11 300 000	10 950 000	10 950 000	11 300 000	350 000 – Surplus
Fouriesburg	Fouriesburg Water Supply System	Fouriesburg	Caledon River	2 000 000	1 825 000	1 825 000	1 890 000	110 000 – Surplus
Clarens	Clarens Water Supply System	Clarens	Little Caldeon River	1 500 000	1 095 000	1 095 000	1 150 000	350 000 – Surplus
Rosendal	Rosendal Water Supply System	Rosendal	Boreholes	1 000 000	730 000	730 000	760 000	240 000 – Surplus
Paul Roux	Paul Roux Water	Paul Roux	Boreholes	1 000 000	730 000	730 000	760 000	240 000 – Surplus

The Table 30 above contains the different schemes within the five units (towns) of DLM indicating the sources supplying the different schemes together with current and future demands where available.

The DLM has high number of households with RDP water service standard with 88,4% of households receiving water. Table 31 below shows the units with their backlog and water service levels.

TABLE 33: SERVICE LEVELS FOR CORE FUNCTION: WATER

TOWN	HOUSEHOLDS	HH RDP WATER SERVICE LEVELS (2011)		WATER BACKLOG	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Bethlehem	26 996	24 556	90.0	2 448	9.1
Clarens	2 557	2 131	83.3	426	16.7
Paul Roux	2 083	1 824	87.6	256	12.4
Rosendal	1 975	1 244	62.9	729	37.1
Fouriesburg	4 982	4 372	87.8	607	12.2
TOTAL	38 593	34 127	88.4	4 466	11.6

Source: Dihlabeng Local Municipality 2012

TABLE 34: SERVICE LEVELS FOR CORE FUNCTION: SANITATION

TOWN	HOUSEHOLDS	HH RDP WATER SERVICE LEVELS (2011)		SANITATION BACKLOG	
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
Bethlehem	26 996	23 458	86.9	3 538	13.1
Clarens	2 557	1 912	74.8	645	25.2
Paul Roux	2 083	195	9.4	1 888	90.6
Rosendal	1 975	388	19.6	1 587	80.4
Fouriesburg	4 982	3 938	79.0	1 044	21.0
TOTAL	38 593	29 891	75.1	8 702	24.9

(Source: Dihlabeng Local Municipality, 2011)

The townships around Dihlabeng Local Municipality have access to water (according to RDP standards) and only informal areas mention in the table below have no access to water according to RDP standards:

TABLE 35: INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS WITH NO ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION AS PER RDP STANDARDS

TOWN	INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS	INFORMAL AREAS
Bohlokong	Captain Charles Selahliwe Riverside	1097
Kgubetswana	Mokobobong	300
Fateng tse Ntsho	Makwetu	93
Mautse	Metati	1000
Mashaeng	None	None

Source: Dihlabeng Local Municipality 2011

The great challenges that faces the DLM in-terms of the availability of water resource as well as distribution and management of water services is in Paul Roux and Rosendal .There is high water losses experienced in some other units due to inadequate operation and maintenance .The table below illustrates the amount required for water and sanitation reticulation requirements .

TABLE 36: SUMMARY OF BACKLOGS PER HOUSEHOLDS

TOWN	WATER		SANITATION	
	BACKLOG HH	REQUIRED BUDGET (Millions)	BACKLOG HH	REQUIRED BUDGET (Millions)
Bethlehem	2448	R12. 2	3538	R35.5
Clarens	426	R2 .2	645	R 6. 4
Paul Roux	259	R1.3	1888	R 9. 4
Rosendal	732	R3. 6	1587	R15.8
Fouriesburg	610	R3.5	1044	R10.4
TOTAL DLM	4475	R22, 8 million	8702	R77. 5 million

DIHLABENG TREATMENT PLANT

The overview of the utilization the Water Treatment Works (WTW) and Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) in the DLM presents an unsettled picture as shown: Several of the plants are currently utilised at maximum level.

TABLE 37: STATUS OF DLM WTW AND WWTW PLANTS

TOWN	NAME OF TREATMENT WORKS	% CAPACITY UTILISED	AVAILABLE CAPACITY	PROPOSED PLANS
BETHLEHEM	Saulspoort WTW	75	25	The Treatment Works may be upgraded through Bethlehem-Fouriesburg Bulk Water Pipeline Project
	Bethlehem WWTW	85.94	14.06	
CLARENS	Clarens WTW	100	0	The Treatment Works to be upgraded in 2013/14 Financial Year
	Clarens WWTW	60	40	
FOURIESBURG	Fouriesburg WTW	60	40	New Bethlehem-Fouriesburg Bulk Water Pipeline to be constructed from 2013/14 Financial Year due to unreliable Raw Water Availability
	Mashaeng WWTW	100	0	The Treatment Works to be upgraded in 2013/14 Financial Year
ROSENDAL	Rosendal WTW	90	10	The Treatment Works may be upgraded through Rosendal Dam Project
	Mautse WWTW	100	0	The Treatment Works to be upgraded in 2013/14 Financial Year
PAUL ROUX	Paul Roux WTW	80	20	Bulk Water Services to be supplied through Bethlehem- Paul Roux Bulk Water Pipeline Project
	Fateng Oxidation Ponds	100	0	New WWTW to be constructed in 2013/14 Financial Year

TABLE 38: ASSOCIATED SERVICES

PUBLIC AMENITIES CONSUMER TYPES	TYPE	NO. OF CONSUMER UNITS (HH)	NO. OF CONSUMER UNITS WITH ACCESS TO:				
			NONE OR INADEQUATE SUPPLY		COMMUNAL SUPPLY	CONTROLLED VOLUME SUPPLY	UNCONTR OLLED VOLUME SUPPLY
			Water	Sanitation			
Police Stations	Urban	7	0	0	0	7	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrate offices	Urban	3	0	0	0	3	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Businesses	Urban						
	Rural						
“Dry” Industries	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office Buildings	Urban						
	Rural						
Prisons	Urban	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools	Urban	35	0	1	0	35	0
	Rural	64	0	34	1	6	58
Hospitals	Urban	3	0	0	0	3	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinics	Urban	12	0	0	0	12	0
	Rural	1	1	1	0	0	1
“Wet” Industries	Urban						
	Rural						

TABLE 39: WATER RESOURCE USAGE AND FINANCE[illegible]

TABLE 40: WATER RESOURCE PLAN

WSA functions and outputs (Institutional Arrangements)	Status Quo								
Resources available to perform function? (Yes: Y, No: N, Not Applicable: NA):	Policy in Place	Budget	Personnel	Gazetted	Council approve	Adequate for Basic Services	Adequate for Higher Level Services	ASSESSMENT]	ASSESSMENT]
Quality: Information Accuracy Assessment									
Quantity: Assessment of Information Completeness									
1 Water Service providers (retail water)									
2 Water service providers (sanitation)									
3 Water service providers (bulk water)									
4 Water service providers (bulk sanitation)									
5 Support service agents (water)									
6 Sanitation Promotion agent									
7 Support service contracts									
8 Water service institutions									
9 WSP staffing levels: water									
10 WSP staffing levels: sanitation									

TABLE 41: SANITATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Name of settlement	Number of households	Service level			Intervention required
		Above	Below	No service at all	
BETHLHEM	26 996	23 458	3 538	None	
FOURIESBURG	2 557	1 912	645	None	
POUL ROUX	2 083	195	1 888	None	
ROSENDAL	1 975	388	1 587	None	
CLARENS	4 982	3 938	1 044	None	

TABLE 42: WATER & SANITATION: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To Increase the number of Households with Access to water from 98% to 100% by 2017.	Construction of 60km bulk water pipeline from Bethlehem to Fouriesburg by 2017.	Abstraction, purification and supply of quality water to 37 729 and 98 % of Households around DLM.	Total No. of HH with access to water inside dwelling = 37 729.	R275 289.00 MIG	DLM fencing of reservoir water and waste water treatment works		
	Improved Blue Drop Accreditation: from 68.3%	Management and provision of water services in line with approved WSDP by 2017.	No Access but utilises Jojo-tanks and communal taps: 854.	R1085 535 MIG	Upgrading of water purification Plant in Clarens		
	Develop the Water Services Development Plan.	Fouriesburg 6ML Reservoir, 4.6km Pipeline and Appurtenant Works constructed and functional by 2017.	Capital projects completed within budget and agreed timeframes.	R 1.509.071.04 MIG		Bohlokong construction of a new 5ml reservoir	Bohlokong construction of a new 5ml reservoir
			Draft WSDP approved and implemented.	R 7.000.000.00 MIG		Mautse/Metati installation of water networks for 1000 sites in metati.	Mautse/Metati installation of water networks for 1000 sites in metati.
				R 1000 000	Provide water tanks (JOJO tank & boreholes) to communities in the farms		
To Increase the number of Households with Access to sanitation from 98% to 100% by 2017.	Phase 2: Construction of 2.4 ML/D Paul Roux Waste Water Treatment Works by 2014.	37 468 and 97 % of Households with Access to basic Sanitation services around DLM.	37 468 Number and 97% of HH with access to quality basic sanitation service.	R 356 959.29	Fateng tse ntsho/paul roux conversion of 1600 VIP toilet		
	Improved Green Drop Accreditation: from 30.57%	Management and provision of sanitation services in line with approved sanitation master plan by 2017.	100% of budget allocation spent within financial year.	R 1.463.360.28	Mautse/Rosendal conversion of 730 VIP toilets to water bone sanitation	Mautse/Rosendal conversion of 730 VIP toilets to water bone sanitation	
		Sewer Reticulation Network for 2100 HH in Fateng-tse-Ntsho	Green Drop System improved rating from 30.57% to 50% by 2017.	R1 000 000	Install VIP Toilets for communities in the farms		
	Provision of quality basic Sanitation services to		VIP toilets backlog reduced	R 5 987 306.42	Mautse upgrading of sewage and 2.4 ml waste water treatment works.		

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

37 469 and 97% of Households around DLM by 2017.		constructed and functional by 2017. VIP toilets converted to waterborne sanitation system by 2017.	to 5 189 by 2015. (1600 VIP)	R36.892.000.00 MIG	Mautse installation of sewer networks for 1000 site in metati.	Mautse installation of sewer networks for 1000 site in metati.	
		Mashaeng wastewater treatment works upgraded and functional from 1.1ML to 2.2 ML by 2016.	Additional households with sanitation connections.	R 5.991.356.69 MIG	Upgrading of Mashaeng sewage and 2.2ml waste water treatment works.	Upgrading of Mashaeng sewage and 2.2ml waste water treatment works.	

3.2.2 IDP PRIORITY 2: ROADS AND STORMWATER

POLICY FRAMEWORK

The more relevant transportation strategies and policies to be considered are the “Moving South Africa” strategy and the White Paper on the National Transport Policy. Also to be considered are general planning guidelines and standards relating to public transport, and the relationship between public transport and residential densities.

ROADS

All areas of Dihlabeng have access to roads and the general state and conditions of roads through the DLM has been identified as an area that needs urgent attention as roads are critical in promoting economic growth and tourism. The growth in road freight haulage and heavy vehicles are damaging the road infrastructure in Dihlabeng. The volume of heavy vehicles along the N5 and R26 are negatively affecting the quality of roads through Bethlehem. The Dihlabeng municipality cannot keep up with the increased requirement for road maintenance. In order to address this challenge there is a need for a pavement management system and roads master planning. Yearly maintenance plans are developed and implemented and routine maintenance is being implemented.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Roads and Storm Water.

TABLE 43: ROADS AND STORM WATER

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Roads and Storm water.		Develop and maintain an efficient road, rail and public transport network	Improve and preserve national, provincial and local road infrastructure.	To improve access to Municipal roads and provision of trafficable Municipal roads to 38 593 HH around DLM

TABLE 44: STATUS OF DLM ROADS

TOWN	PAVED / ASPHALT	GRAVEL
Clarens/ Kgubetswana	7.387/ 9.182	52.1
Rosendal/ Mautse	4.51/ 1.747	73.2
Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng	9.422/ 13.428	69.1
Paul Roux/ Fateng tse Ntsho	10.161/ 4.425	62.5
Bethlehem and Bohlokong.	23.781/ 175.286	239.3
Total	253.329	496.2

RAIL

There is a north-south railway line running through Dihlabeng Municipality. It links Bethlehem with towns outside Dihlabeng such as Vaalsrivier and Kransfontein. The main railway line between North-West Province via Kroonstad and Kwazulu-Natal extends through the area. Dihlabeng is also linked to the Gauteng and the Cape Provinces through a railway line which runs through the municipality, linking to the towns of Reitz and Bloemfontein. According to the Dihlabeng IDP Analysis, the existing railway line in Bethlehem has adequate capacity to serve the area over the short medium term.

AIRFIELD

There is one airfield and several landing strips within the municipality. The landing strips are owned by farmers and other individuals for private use. Bethlehem has an airport. The Bethlehem airport is usually mainly used by crop spraying aircraft. It was indicated in the 1991 Structure Plan and 1995 Framework Plan that the current position of the airport is not desirable, but suitable for the usage in the short to medium term.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Taxis provide predominant public transport to the people of Dihlabeng local Municipality.

TABLE 45: ROADS AND TRANSPORT STATUS

STRUCTURES	AVAILABILITY	STATUS
Integrated Transport Plan	N/A	
Road classification	Yes	Class: One, Two & Three
Arterial roads\internal	Pending	PRAMS (on-going study)
Access to social facilities	Yes	As per Maintenance plan
Roads Operation and maintenance plan	Yes	01 July 2015 – 31 June 2016
Areas without access	N/A	
Provision for non-motorist transport	Yes	Constant Maintenance on the sidewalks
Plan to improve quality of roads.	Yes	Maintenance plan and SDBIP (2015/2016

TABLE 46: STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

STRUCTURES	AVAILABILITY	STATUS
Maintenance plan	Yes	01 July 2015-31 June 2016
Approved service levels	N/A	
Projects to improve access	Pending	PRAMS

ROADS AND STORMWATER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

TABLE 47: ROADS AND STORM WATER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To improve access to Municipal roads and provision of trafficable Municipal roads to 38 593 HH around DLM.	Upgrading of Roads and associated storm water infrastructure in Bakenpark, Bethlehem and Bohlokong.	8 Kilometres of roads upgraded in Bakenpark, Bohlokong and Bethlehem.	Surfaced roads - 185,2km Dirt/ Gravel- 72 km	R5.524.659.025 MIG	Construction of 1.8km Block Paved Roads and stormwater channel Mautse	Construction of 1.8km Block Paved Roads and stormwater channel Mautse	
	Upgrading of roads and associated storm water infrastructure in Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng	Kilometres of roads paved in Fouriesburg and Mashaeng	Paved- 14.2km Dirt/ Gravel- 45.8 km	R 3.119.270.39 MIG	Bethlehem/ Bohlokong Construction of 1.8km block paved roads and storm water.	Bethlehem/ Bohlokong Construction of 1.8km block paved roads and storm water.	
				R 7.860.085.44 MIG	Construction of 1.5km block paved Road and Storm water channel in Kgubetswana	Construction of 1.5km block paved Road and Storm water channel in Kgubetswana.	
				R 7.000.000.00 MIG			Mashaeng construction of 1km block paved roads and storm water channel.
				R 14.190.551.46 MIG			Bohlokong construction of Lomond 3.1 km block paved and storm water.
				R 18 million	Upgrading of 1km block paved road and associated storm water in all Dihlabeng Wards		
				R 1 000 0000	Construction bridges in access roads to farms community.		

3.2.3: IDP PRIORITY 3: ELECTRICITY

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Communities in the DLM are fairly well supplied with electricity. From this it is evident that about 32 723 of the households in the municipality have access to electricity. The largest backlogs seem to be in Fouriesburg with 880 households. The total electricity backlog in the municipality is in the order of about 5870 Units.

The Census 2011 statistics indicate that 84.9% of the households of DLM have access to electricity. Bethlehem has the highest percentage of households with access to electricity at 23622.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Electricity.

TABLE 48: ELECTRICITY

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Electricity.	Electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.	Provide new basic infrastructure at local level (Water, Sanitation and electricity).	Members of society have sustainable and reliable access to basic services.	To Increase the number of Households with Access to electricity from 85% to 100% by 2017.

DLM ELECTRICITY BACKLOG

The Table below reflects on the current status of Backlogs within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality:

TABLE 49: STATUS DLM ELECTRICITY BACKLOGS

DLM	NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS	RDP ELECTRICITY 2011 (ACTUAL)	RDP ELECTRICITY BACKLOG
Bethlehem/ Bohlokong & Bakenpark	26996	23622	3374
Fouriesburg/Mashaeng	4982	4089	893
Rosendal/Mautse	1975	1187	788
Paul Roux/Fateng	2083	1749	334
Clarens/ Kgubetswana	2557	2076	481
TOTAL	38593	32723	5870

In promoting environmental sustainability, the DLM has realized the need to explore other energy forms, which are renewable, beyond focusing on coal – generated electricity as the main supply of energy.

The following electricity related issues emanated from the IDP community meetings.

- Upgrading of electricity network to farms and newly developed sites
- There is a need for electricity connections in majority of the farms around Dihlabeng.

TABLE 50: ELECTRICITY: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To Increase the number of Households with Access to electricity from 85% to 100% by 2017.	Implementation of the Maintenance plan	32 723 & 85% of Households with Access to Electricity	32 723 Number and 85% of HH with Access	R 1.463.360.28 MIG	Dihlabeng construction of 14 high mast light in Five towns	Dihlabeng construction of 12 high mast light in Five	
	Replace obsolete and Dangerous Switchgears in substations		100% Adherence to OHS	R 5.800.000.00			Bohlokong construction of 14 high mast lights
			5% distribution losses	R 1000 000	Households connections to the farms communities (Solar)		
					Conversion of electricity meters to smart meters		

3.2.4: IDP PRIORITY 4: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality like other municipalities in the country is faced with the daunting challenge of apartheid legacy of separate development which forced African people to live far from towns where there are job opportunities and major services, typically Africans were living in “dormitory” type of residential areas. Communities continue to survive without basic services in the informal settlements. Even some of our people who have jobs and a consistent salary find it difficult to sustain a decent quality of life, as they fall outside the subsidy bracket but at the same time are unable to afford and access the mortgage products available from commercial banks.

The current housing development approach with a focus on the provision of state subsidised houses (BNG) does not meet the current and future backlog. The municipality need to diversify the approach to include alternative development and delivery strategies, methodologies and products including upgrading of informal settlements, increasing rental stock, and promoting and improving access to housing opportunities in the gap market through the implementation of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) and the establishment of Social houses.

The key challenges include:

- Rapid urbanization, new household formation and past racially based planning which bring about significant challenge in providing affordable, suitable accommodation to poor households, thereby resulting in the formation of squatter camps.
- Mushrooming of informal settlements which are estimated at approximately 2700 people in Bohlokong, 100 in Kgubetswana and 100 in Fateng tse Ntsho and 1000 in Mautse remains a challenge to the municipality.
- In addition to living in poor accommodation (informal settlements), many households still do not have access to basic services in respect of water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity.
- Farm evictions are also experienced within Dihlabeng Local Municipality which results in the increase in the number of people living in informal settlements and backyard dwellers.
- Township establishments which took long also add to the challenges which face municipality in terms of eradicating the informal settlements.
- Insufficient land for human settlements developments in areas such as Paul Roux.

Although significant progress has been made in fulfilling the constitutional obligation of ensuring that every South African has access to permanent housing that provide secure tenure, privacy, protection from the elements, and access to basic services, more work still lies ahead. The national housing programme is not just about building houses but also about transforming our cities and towns and building cohesive and non-racial communities. In order to contribute to the end of the apartheid spatial arrangements, government intentions is to roll out housing programmes closer to places of work with community amenities such as recreational facilities, schools, libraries etc. The government must continue to increase access to secure and decent housing for all through its newly adopted “Breaking New Grounds” Strategy. Key elements of this strategy include the following:

- Accelerate the delivery of housing as well as improving the quality of subsidizing;
- Continue the programme to convert hostels into family units
- Increase access to secure and decent housing for all by strengthening partnerships with financial institutions

and the private sector and increasing their role;

- Accelerate the delivery of new rental housing, provide support for housing co-operatives and ensure that provincial local government allocate land for this purpose and building skills
- Encourage people to build their houses based on their own plans and choices and provide people with building skills;
- Spearhead a programme for the allocation of building to rural communities for purposes of self-building and provide people with building skills

The provision of integrated and sustainable human settlements is one of the key mechanisms through which the rate of service delivery can be fast-tracked. The National Department of Human Settlements is cognisant that the phrase “Human Settlements” is much broader than a “housing,” which encapsulates the physical structure, which is the house, as well as the services that go with it, such as water and sanitation, electricity, road and storm-water and other community amenities. Thus, accelerated provision and facilitation of integrated human settlements can potentially alleviate the service delivery backlog that is still a dominant feature in our municipality.

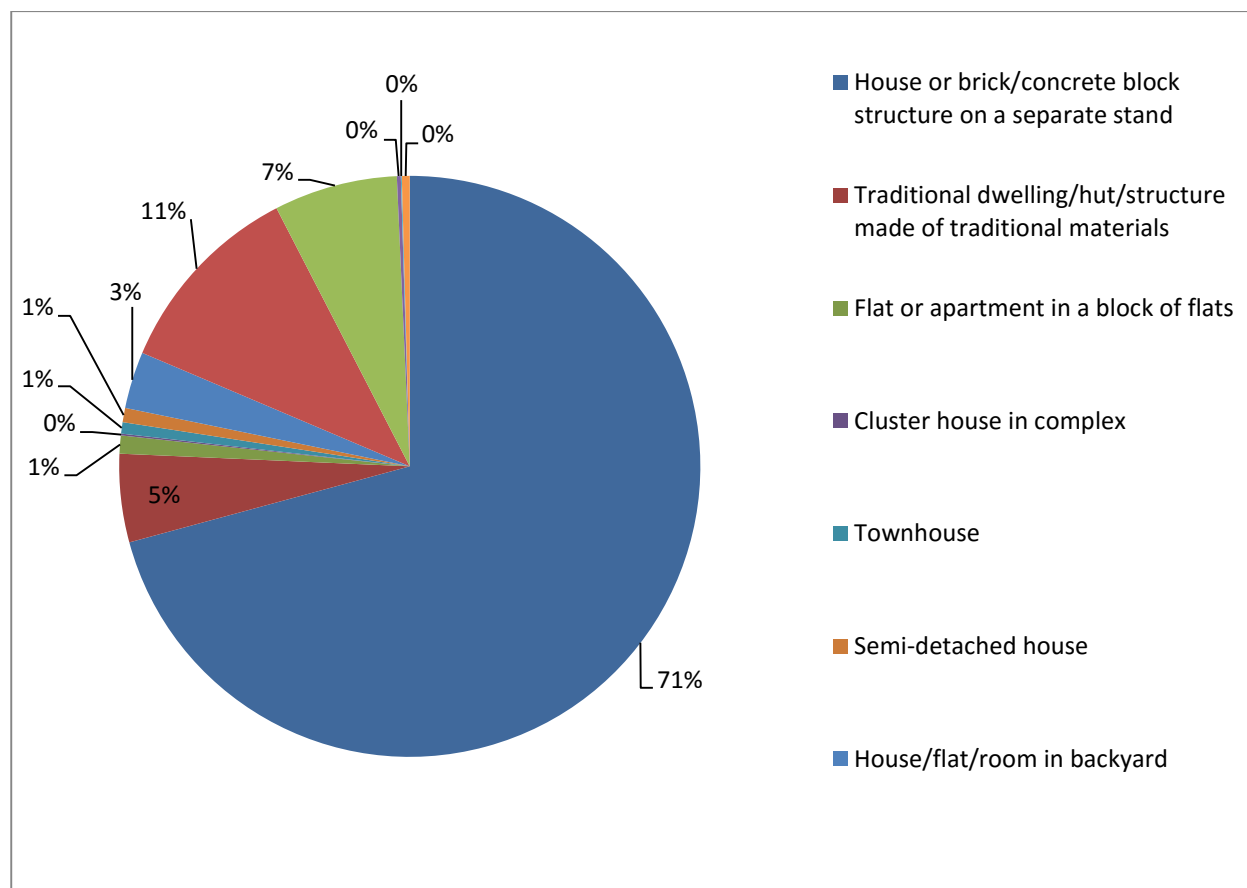
The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality’s objectives under the priority of Human Settlement.

TABLE 51: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Human Settlement	Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well located land by 2030	Promote and support integrated, inclusive, sustainable human settlements	Create Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality Households	Acquire no? Hectors of land for future Human Settlement development

The graph shows that **(71%)** of the households are living in a formal type of dwelling and **(17.7%)** are in need of the formal dwelling type of structure. This shows an increase of **13.4%** of households who have access to formal houses in the past eleven years.

GRAPH 20: DWELLING TYPE



(Source: Stats SA, 2011)

Looking at the information provided by the graph above such, it would require a budgetary provision for township establishment. Apart from the funding constraints currently encountered, the communities have emphasised the need to address the following issues: namely

- High level of housing backlog
- Slow pace of housing delivery (i.e RDP Housing)
- Poor building quality by some contractors;
- Long periods for construction and complete of RDP houses;
- Lack of housing in farm areas for farm workers
- Illegal selling and renting out of RDP houses;
- Need for prioritization of informal settlement dwellers
- Need for prioritisation of the elderly and the disabled in the allocation of the RDP housing
- Outstanding accreditation of the Municipality to implement housing programme
- Challenge relating to spatial
- Integration of settlement

Emanating from the community outreach meetings, community have identified the need for government intervention in supporting those who cannot afford their own housing and do not qualify for low cost houses and other low income scheme. A large number of these communities need to be assisted in securing bank loans. Resolving this would lead to the considerable reduction of housing backlog and the incidences of selling of RDP houses. Council has already reserved strategic land parcels and reserved them for gap market and Council resolution has been taken for the implementation of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme to address the gap market.

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality will collaborate with the Province to ensure that housing backlogs are addressed in the Dihlabeng area in accordance with the priority needs. The highest aim must be the development of sustainable human settlements. Disintegrated, unsustainable and unsafe housing must be avoided.

A major strategy to address service backlogs and pursue human settlement development will be to focus on the priority areas for capital expenditure as conceptualized within the reviewed Spatial Development Frameworks of the municipality. The municipality budgeting process must receive special attention in terms of allocating funding towards the upgrading, expansion and maintenance of infrastructure in these priority areas.

Moreover, one of the strategies to speed up the housing delivery process would be the densification of our townships in Dihlabeng Local Municipality. This could apply in the areas characterised by high incidences of informal settlements. This would at least constitute some form of management of the process of informal settlements.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The DLM will seek to fast track the process of obtaining Housing Accreditation. The general feeling is that this could speed-up housing delivery and would ensure the proper management of housing allocation processes in the municipality. The Dihlabeng Local Municipalities have applied and the accreditation process is underway.

The projects listed in the table below are designed for various housing needs. Key is the process of informal settlement formalisation, which is in line with the government's 'Breaking New Ground' policy. Access to low COST housing for the elderly and disabled members of the community are some of the government's focus areas. Acquisition of land for future human settlements development and establishment of social houses are key priority projects to eradicate the informal settlements and to reduce housing backlog.

TABLE 52: HUMAN SETTLEMENT: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES & PROJECTS

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Acquire Hectors of land for future Human Settlement development.	Provision of formal sites to shack dwellers in Dihlabeng	Two existing informal settlement upgraded and functional by 2017.	2 Informal Settlement upgraded	Source of Funding: internal	Two existing informal settlement upgraded and functional by 2017		
		Townnship Registry opened in Kgubetswana and Mashaeng system by2017	3 Township Registers opened		Townnship Registry opened in Kgubetswana and Mashaeng		
		Municipal residential areas developed maintenance plan	100% of budget spent		Land parcels acquired for future human settlement by 2017		
		Land parcels acquired for future human settlement by 2017			Pegged 1000 sites for residential purposes Mautse Ext 4 by 2017		
		Pegged 1000 sites for residential purposes Mautse Ext 4 by 2017					

TABLE 53: TOWN PLANNING AND BUILDING CONTROL: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES & PROJECTS

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To provide a clear and logical framework for spatial development, promote orderly planning and guide physical development of Dihlabeng	An adopted Spatial Development Framework that guides future planning and development applications received.	Adopted SDF	Adopted SDF	R50 000.00	Development of town planning scheme and land use maps		
					Implementation of SDF		
					Provision of Site for Taxi Rank all DL Units		

KPA 1.2: ACCELERATED SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

3.2.5 IDP PRIORITY 5: WASTE AND REFUSE REMOVAL

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Waste collection is a local municipality competency and should therefore be conducted by the five local municipalities under the Thabo Mofutsanyane District. Waste removal service is offered 100% in the established township areas. Waste receptacles (240L wheelie bins and 85L bins) have been distributed to the previously disadvantaged communities. The provision of receptacles has reduced unnecessary delays during collection and refuse bags are the most common receptacle used in certain parts of the town.

Dihlabeng Local Municipality has 9 waste compactors that are utilized for refuse removal once a week as per the collection schedule. Bethlehem, Bohlokong and Bakenpark have six compactors, whilst Rosendal, Fouriesburg and Clarens have one for each town. Tractors and trailers continue to be used for collection such as corner dumps and removing and emptying of skips. Council continues to face an enormous challenge in the sense that our community members have lost the drive and pride to keep their environment clean. Environmental cleaning campaigns have been embarked on, but if the community does not change its mind-set, we continue to fight a losing battle.

Dihlabeng Local Municipality owns a permitted regional Landfill Site and records of decisions for all four transfer stations. Only the Clarens transfer station is operational, whilst the other three require containers and roll on roll off trucks in order for them to operate. The landfill site as is operated and maintained by a contracted service provider and is regulated under the license conditions issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs as well as minimum requirements of Waste Disposal by Landfill.

Recycling is happening at a very small scale within DLM due to challenges faced by community members interested in recycling such as land, transportation and equipment. There is recycling in Bethlehem, Fouriesburg and Clarens. Waste generated within Thabo Mofutsanyane DM is not sufficient to justify any waste treatment facilities being constructed, except Bethlehem.

The DLM has conducted community survey on level of services in our Wards and under Waste Management there has been issues raised with regards to waste collection and disposal in the region. Based on an estimated 2001 census statistics 62.8% have access to refuse removal and 2011 census says 81.6% of household receiving refuse removal service there is an increase of 18.8% of household who receive services therefore around ± 23 400 tonnes per year of general waste are generated.

As expected, the highest quantities of waste are generated within the Bethlehem and Bohlokong typical towns characterised by a higher socio-economic population generating higher tonnages of waste and industrial activity. These landfills vary in status from small, medium and large. From available information, it would appear that sufficient landfill airspace (lifespan) exists within Dihlabeng Regional Landfill site.

It is however evident that waste management in the DLM is recognised as an important environmental issue, which requires pro-active approach for increased service delivery and environmental sustainable development. The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Waste and Refuse Removal

TABLE 54: WASTE AND REFUSE REMOVAL

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Waste and Refuse removal.	Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.	Maintain and upgrade basic infrastructure at local level	Implement a waste management system that reduces waste going to landfills	To operate and manage the landfill sites and transfer stations in line with the minimum requirements of landfill site as well as the permit conditions.

TABLE 55: LICENSING STATUS OF LANDFILL SITES WITHIN DLM

STATUS OF LANDFILL PERMITTING/LICENSING IN DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	
UNIT	PERMIT STATUS: PERMITTED/LICENSED
Bethlehem	Permitted
Rosendal	Permitted
Paul Roux	Permitted
Clarens	Permitted
Fouriesburg	Permitted

LEVEL AND STANDARD OF SERVICE-REFUSE REMOVAL AND SOLID WASTE

Dihlabeng Local Municipality spares no effort in ensuring that refuse removal is done at least once a week at every household, to ensure the efficient management of the solid waste disposal sites, to prevent littering and to ensure that the street and pavements are regularly cleaned. Refuse fuse collection between 1996 and 2011 has increase by 54%, with collections being made once a week by the Local Municipality.

TABLE 56: DLM SERVICE LEVEL FOR CORE FUNCTION: REFUSE REMOVAL

TOWNS	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES/HOUSEHOLDS		HOUSE HOLD WITH ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL		REFUSE REMOVAL BACKLOG	
	DLM SURVEY 2012	HOUSEHOLDS CENSUS 2011	DLM SURVEY 2012	HOUSEHOLDS CENSUS 2011	DLM SURVEY 2012	HOUSEHOLDS CENSUS 2011
Bethlehem/ Bakenpark/ Bohlokong	13 789	26996	13 783	22 547	6	4449
Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng	4 697	4982	4644	3825	53	1157
Clarens/ Kgubetswana	1 713	2083	1 665	1858	48	225
Rosendal/ Mautse	1 378	1975	1 238	1412	140	563
Paul Roux/ Fateng tse Ntsho	1 533	2557	1 533	1715	0	842
TOTAL	23 110	38593	22 863	31358	247	7235

Most of five municipal land fill sites with the exception of Bethlehem (permitted landfill site) and Clarens (permitted transfer station) are none functional. The capacity of each of the permitted and non-permitted disposal sites is sufficient over the Medium-to-Long term:

TABLE 57: DLM LANDFIL CAPACITY PER TOWN

TOWN	WASTE FACILITY	COLLECTION SYSTEM	CAPACITY
Bethlehem	Permitted Regional Landfill Site.	Once a week collection	25-30 years
Paul Roux	Waste disposal site permitted. A transfer Station not operational.	Once to twice a week collection	5-10 years
Rosendal	Waste disposal site permitted. A transfer Station not operational.	Once to twice a week collection	10-15 years
Fouriesburg	Waste disposal site permitted. A transfer station not operational.	Once to twice a week collection	10-15 years
Clarens	A permitted and operational transfer Station.	Once to twice a week collection	25-30 years

The Municipality continues to provide free basic refuse removal to all registered indigent households around our area of jurisdiction in a sustainable manner. To ensure the smooth and uninterrupted provision of refuse collection and at the same reducing overheads the municipality leased six (6) haulage trucks from the Government Garage on a three year contract, over and above this initiative the municipality embarked on a number of cleaning campaigns and initiated recycling projects around the Dihlabeng Communities.

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality is characterized by large areas of natural beauty (mountains, rivers) which contributes to the vibrant tourism activities within the area. Apart from a number of policy guidelines, environmental activities are regulated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and the Regulations.

TABLE 58: INDICATION OF THE WASTE & REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES IN THE MUNICIPALITY

STRUCTURES	AVAILABILITY	STATUS
Integrated Waste Management Plan	District IWMP Draft local IWMP	Draft local IWMP
Landfill sites	Available in Bethlehem	Licensed and operational
Licensing and compliance	Available in Clarens	Licensed and operational
Environmental recycling	External	Businesses
Operation and Maintenance Plan	Yes	Operational
Waste management Fleet	Available	9 (Government garage)
Personnel and staff	72	Refuse removal+ Street sweepers personnel.

TABLE 59: WASTE REMOVAL: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To operate and manage the landfill sites and transfer stations in line with the minimum requirements of landfill site as well as the permit conditions.	To operate and maintain the landfill site	Daily maintenance and operation of the landfill site.	Appointment of service provider	R1 000 000 Municipal Budget Unfunded	Clearing of illegal corner dumps on a quarterly basis		
		Maintenance and operation of transfer stations	Daily and monthly inspections of the landfill site. Monthly reporting of	R600 000. Source of Funding: internal	Upgrading and commissioning of Transfer Stations Rosendal, Paul Roux and Fouriesburg.		
To ensure effective Refuse Removal to 38 593 Households and commercial businesses around DLM.	To collect refuse from 37 354 Households	37 354 and 97% of HH and commercial businesses with access to weekly refuse removal	Waste Information System 37 354 and 97% of HH and commercial businesses with access refuse removal	R88 445. Source of Funding: internal	Provide access to refuse removal to HH and business weekly		
				R500 000. Source of Funding: internal	Reduce corner dumps through environmental awareness .(wheelie bins)		
				R 9 000 000. Source of Funding: internal	Appoint a Service Provider to operate and maintain the landfill site		
				R50 000. Source of Funding: internal	Rehabilitation of areas after closure of Morelig and Jordania Transfer Stations.		
					Placing of refuse removal receptacles for effective refuse removal service		

3.2.6: IDP PRIORITY 6: SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

The IDP outlines the generally poor condition in terms of the state and variety of sporting facilities throughout the Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The nature and extent of the challenges is complex and easily noticeable in the units of Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The challenges range from the shortage of playing fields and lack of maintenance therefore to unavailability of other sporting codes. The proposals that need to be pursued per unit are as follows:

The communities who are located in the periphery should be prioritized in the provision of services. Bethlehem Goble park and Bohlokong stadium provides the communities of the municipality with access to sport facilities, however it should be extended in order to accommodate communities in the periphery, particularly communities from areas such as Clarens/Kgubetswana and Rosendal/Mautse who have limited access to sport facilities.

The need for soccer, netball etc. (ward 20 and 15) has been highlighted by the communities

SITUATION ON SPORT FACILITIES OF DLM

Rosendal/Mautse: Rosendal Stadium should also be considered for a hub by erecting another multipurpose court in the vicinity of the stadium. The provision of a pavilion with change rooms should be considered. Upgrading of Mautse stadium is also going to be considered as the first priority.

Clarens/Kgubetswana: Upgrading of Kgubetswana Stadium is considered as the first priority. Maintenance of open grounds is considered as most of the teams in the area use them for practice sessions.

Fouriesburg/Mashaeng: Mashaeng Stadium has been upgraded as it was the first priority. Construction of multipurpose courts outside the stadium should be considered. Maintenance of open grounds is considered as most of the teams in the area use them for practice sessions. Upgrading of the show grounds should be considered.

Paul Roux/Fatengtsentsho: Fatengtsentsho Stadium has been upgraded but not yet handed over to the municipality by the contractor. Maintenance of open grounds should be considered because most of the team in the area use them for practice sessions. Paul Roux tennis courts and bowling court should be upgraded.

Bethlehem/Bohlokong: Bohlokong Stadium pavilion should be upgraded to meet the standard the safety in sport act. Bakenpark Stadium should also be upgraded and erection of a pavilion be considered. Upgrading of the swimming pool should be considered. Maintenance of Goblepark stadium should be considered. Other stadiums and open grounds should be considered.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation.

TABLE 60: COMMUNITY SERVICES

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Libraries.	Improving public service and spaces as well as building integrated facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class	Provide free, equitable and accessible library and information services to make provision for the learning, information, cultural and recreational needs of the province.	Increase multilingualism in the school environment.	To provide facilities, promote a culture of reading and lifelong learning
PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Sports and recreation	Improving public service and spaces as well as building integrated facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class	Promote effective and efficient sport and recreation development.	Provide sports and recreation facilities and ensure that these are maintained.	Construction of 5 sporting and recreational facilities by 2017.
PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Arts and culture.	Improving public service and spaces as well as building integrated facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class	Promote the full diversity of arts (visual and performing) culture and heritage services in the province with the aim of developing skills creating jobs, alleviating poverty and supporting education and recreation.	Promote Heritage and Culture	To create an enabling environment for the participation in Arts and culture activities.

TABLE 61: FACILITIES AS PER TOWNS OF DLM

TOWN	SPORT FACILITIES	SITUATION
Rosendal	Mautse Stadium	Dilapidated and need to be upgraded.
	Rosendal Stadium	Well maintained but Changing rooms are dilapidated and need to be upgraded.
	Open grounds	In good condition, needs to be maintained.
Clarens	Kgubetswana Stadium	The construction has already started.
	Open Grounds	Need to be well maintained.
Fouriesburg	Mashaeng Sports Stadium	The stadium is new and well maintained
	Fouriesburg showground	Needs upgrading
	Open grounds	Needs to be maintained
Paul Roux	Fatengtsentsho sports stadium	The stadium is new and well maintained
	Open grounds	Needs to be well maintained
Bethlehem	Goblepark	In good condition and well maintained.
	Bohlokong Stadium	The field is well maintained. Pavilion needs to be upgraded.
	Bohlokong multipurpose courts	Well maintained
	Bakenpark Stadium	The stadium needs to be upgraded.
	Bohlokong Sports Ground	Still under construction.
	Open grounds	Well maintained.

TABLE 62: SPORTS AND RECREATION: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Construction of 5 sporting and recreational facilities by 2017.	Upgrading/construction of sports & recreational facilities	5 sport and recreation facilities upgraded and constructed.	5 sport and recreational facilities completed	R 1.600.000.00 MIG		Bohlokong upgrading of 2 nd sport and recreational facilities at face 7	Bohlokong upgrading of 2 nd sport and recreational facilities at face 7
		24 well-maintained sport and recreational facilities accessible for public use.	24 well maintained sport and recreational facilities.	R4 505 141.59	Upgrading of Recreational and Sport Facilities ward 6	Upgrading of Recreational and Sport Facilities	Upgrading of Recreational and Sport Facilities
		A functional sport and recreation council with all sporting codes affiliated.	1 sporting event facilitated and hosted.	Municipal Budget Unfunded	Establishment and support for Sports Councils		
			Established arts and culture	Municipal Budget Unfunded	Upgrading of Goble park Upgrading of Cater House Clarens Stadium		
				Municipal Budget Unfunded	Rugby Derby and Soccer Derby		
		A functional arts and culture council with all groupings affiliated.	Support for Sports facilities	R 5 000 000	All sporting Codes in all DLM Units		

ARTS AND CULTURE

The nature and extent of the challenges is complex and easily noticeable in the units of Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The challenges range from the shortage of Arts and Cultural Centres and lack of maintenance therefore to unavailability of Arts and Cultural Centres. The proposals that need to be pursued per unit are as follows:

The communities who are located in the periphery should be prioritized in the provision of services. Clarens Arts and Cultural Centre provides the communities of the municipality with access to the center, however it should be extended in order to accommodate communities in the periphery, particularly communities

from areas such as Bethlehem/Bohlokong and Fouriesburg/Mashaeng who have limited access to them. The need for Arts and Culture Centres has been highlighted by the communities.

SITUATION PER TOWN

Rosendal/Mautse: Rosendal Stadium should also be considered for a hub by converting one building at the tourism centre to Arts and cultural centre vicinity of the Tourism Centre.

Clarens/Kgubetswana: Upgrading of Kgubetswana Arts and Cultural Centre is considered as the first prior.

TABLE 63: (HERITAGE SITES) FACILITIES PER TOWN

TOWN	SITE NAME	SITUATION
Rosendal	Motouleng	Good
	Cultural Village	Need to be repaired so that it can be utilized
Clarens	Sand stone Methodist church	Good
	Titanic Rock	Good
	Monument on the square	Good
	Fertility caves	Good
Fouriesburg	Dutch Reformed church	Good
	President Steyn House	Good
	Salpeterkrans	Good
Paul Roux	Dinosaur	Good
Bethlehem	Old Nazareth Mission Church	Good
	Baartman Wagon House Mesuem	Good
	Soul Plaatjie Dam	Good
	Battle of Bethlehem Monument	Good

TABLE 64: ARTS AND CULTURE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To create an enabling environment for the participation in Arts and culture activities.		A functional Arts and Culture council with all groupings affiliated.	Established Arts and Culture Council.	R68 804 Source of Funding: internal	Arts and Culture council with all groupings affiliated.		
					Upgrading of Bethlehem Museum Building		

3.2.7 IDP PRIORITY 7: LIBRARIES

TABLE 65: STATUS OF DIHLABENG LIBRARIES

DLM UNITS	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES
Bethlehem/ Bohlokong/	3
Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng	2
Rosendal/ Mautse	2
Paul Roux/ Fateng Tse Nstho	1
Clarens/Kgubetswana	1

TABLE 66: LIBRARIES: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017\2018	2018/2019
To provide facilities, promote a culture of reading and lifelong learning	To make facilities accessible for community use and well maintained	Number of reading festival programme hosted	1 Reading festival hosted.	R 1 382 Source of Funding: Internal & Dept. of Sport,	1 Reading Festival Competition Held	1 Reading Festival Competition Held	
		8 libraries facilities accessible for community use and well maintained		R 1 382 000 Source of Funding: Internal General Maintenance	Celebration of National and International days	Celebration of National and International days	
			Material acquired for libraries	R 9 233 Source of Funding: Dept. of Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation COGTA	Upgrading Library in Kgubetswana		
			Number of Library Events Held	R 500 000 Source of Funding: Dept. of Sport, Arts, Culture & Recreation GTA			

3.2.8 IDP PRIORITY 8: PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY, FIRE AND RESCUE

Public Safety is a Social Services function with the mandate to promote healthy environment to the community. The Department's core function is to render effective and efficient Fire Services, Disaster Management and Traffic Management.

FIRE BRIGADE

Main objectives as per Fire Brigade Services Act:

- Rendering of fire- fighting duties.
- Rendering of fire safety services.
- Rendering of rescue services.
- Fire Protection Association for rural areas.
- Rendering other related emergency services.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Main objectives as per Disaster Management Act:

- To prevent or reduce the risk of disasters.
- To mitigate the severity or consequences of disasters.
- To conduct emergency preparedness.
- To enable the rapid and effective response to disasters.
- To have a post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Main objectives per Road Traffic Act:

- Enforcement of Traffic Laws.
- Assistance at events.
- Escorting abnormal loads/funerals.
- Improve road safety and to prevent crime.
- To collate crash data.
- To conduct training and scholar patrols.

T A B L E 6 7 : DLM CAPACITY ON TRAFFIC

INSTITUTION	BETHLEHEM/ BOHLOKONG/ BAKENPARK	ROSENDAL/ MAUTSE	PAUL ROUX/ FATENG TSE NTSHO	FOURIESBURG/ MASHAENG	CLARENS/ KGUBETSWANA
<u>Traffic</u> Personnel:	10 Personnel	None	None	None	None
Vehicles and Resources:	11 Vehicles	None	None	None	None
<u>Fire</u> Control Room:	One (1) Control	None	None	None	None
Personnel:	Seven (7) personnel	None	None	None	None
Resources:	Two (2) new fire engines	None	None	None	None
<u>Disaster</u> <u>management</u>	Disaster management plan	None	None	None	None

EMERGENCY SERVICES

In terms of Section 54 (1) b of the Disaster Management Act," the council of a local municipality, acting after consultation with the relevant local municipality, is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters that occur in its area". Furthermore, Section 54 (2) states that the local municipality may, despite subsection 54 (1) (b), agree that the council of the local municipality assumes primary responsibility for the coordination and management of a local disaster that has occurred or may occur in the area of the local municipality.

Furthermore, as legislated by Sec 43 of the Management Act of 2000 that "an administration disaster management centre must be established in the local municipalities"

The current capacity of the local Municipality is reflected in the table below:

TABLE 68: EMERGENCY CAPACITY OF DLM

INSTITUTION	BETHLEHEM/ BOHLOKONG /BAKENPARK	ROSENDAL/ MAUTSE	PAUL ROUX /FATENG TSE NTSHO	FOURIESBURG/ MASHAENG
Disaster Management Plan	Available	Available	Available	Available
No of Personnel for Disaster Management	0	0	0	0
Fire Personnel	21 working in all units	-	-	-

FIRE AND RESCUE:

The Bethlehem Fire Station that mainly services the communities of Dihlabeng community. Through this station, the services provided to the communities confirm the need to proceed to provide services to other Units of DLM.

TABLE 69: PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY, FIRE AND RESCUE.

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Public safety, emergency, fire and rescue.	Increase community participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives	Intensify and expand the community policing forum programme	Promote community participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives	To manage, prevent and reduce the risk of Disasters

**TABLE 70: PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY, FIRE AND RESCUE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
To manage, prevent and reduce the risk of Disasters	Rapid and effective response to disasters	An approved reviewed DRMP	DRMP approved	R450 000.00	Reviewed and approved Disaster Management Plan	Reviewed and approved Disaster Management Plan	
		Conduct fire inspection Fire prevention initiatives	48 Fire inspections conducted				
			48 Awareness campaigns done	R6 500 000.00	Construction of at least one Fire Station.	Construction of at least one Fire Station.	
		Emergencies attended within 10 to 15 minutes in Urban areas					
					Parking meters installed in all CBD areas of DLM.	Parking meters installed in all CBD areas of DLM.	
				R1 550 000.00	Training & capacity programmes	Training & capacity programmes	
				R300 000.00	Inspections, Awareness at schools /churches/ business	Inspections, Awareness at schools /churches/ business	
				R190 000.00	Active Inter Departmental Advisor Forum with quarterly meetings	Active Inter Departmental Advisor Forum with quarterly meetings	
					Erection of street names in DLM and Erection of Traffic Lights in DLM roads.	Erection of street names in DLM	

3.2.9 IDP PRIORITY 9: ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE

The mean annual temperature in Dihlabeng ranges between 12 and 15C. The average monthly temperatures for Bethlehem, the main town in the DLM range from 30C in winter to 300C in summer, with the lowest temperature recorded between 1961 and 1990 being -80C (June) and the highest being 400C (January) (SAWS, 2007).

Rainfall in DLM is strongly seasonal, with most rain occurring as thunderstorms during the summer period. The rainy season in Dihlabeng runs from October to March. The average annual precipitation ranges from 540 to 1142 mm per annum. The average maximum rainfall per month is 96 mm while the minimum is 7 mm, and this is recorded in the dry season between April and September. The average rainfall in the area supports cultivation and as a result 48% of the region is currently under cultivation.

LAND COVER

There are over 20 land cover types in Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The largest land cover type is unimproved natural grassland which covers just over half of the total area of DLM. Commercial dryland cultivation is the second largest land cover type followed by urban/built up areas and irrigated agriculture.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority Of Environment.

TABLE 71: ENVIRONMENT

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Environment.	A set of indicators for natural resources accompanied by publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.	Broaden environmental capacity and skills in the environment sector and in the cross sector oral situation.	Enhance environmental awareness and consciousness.	Increase awareness, through educating communities about environmental issues, and how to preserve the environment

TABLE 72: MAIN LAND COVER TYPES WITHIN DLM

LAND USE	TOTAL HECTARES	%
Grassland, thicket bush land and rock	244309	51.39
Cultivated land	2230057	46.92
Conservation	4345	0.91
Residential	2922	0.61
Forestry	701	0.15
Subsistence farming	64	0.01
Mining	22	0.005
Total	475420	100

Source: Dihlabeng Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework Review 2013

TOPOGRAPHY

The elevation in DLM varies between 1400 and 2600 metres above sea level, with the highest parts being in the central and south eastern parts of the municipality. Large parts of the DLM, mainly in the southern and central parts of the municipality have a slope greater than 7% and this corresponds to the area of ridges. The aspect, through its influence on solar heating, air temperature and moisture, affects vegetation and species distribution.

GEOLOGY

The geology of DLM is dominated by the Molteno formation. The Tarkastad subgroup also occurs and is largely found in the north eastern part of DLM. The Drakensburg and Clarens formations occur in the south west, the central and the south eastern part of DLM. DLM is underlain by andesitic lava of the Drakensberg formation and this occurs in association with mudstones, shale and sandstones of the Clarens Formation, Molteno Formation and Elliot Formation. Dykes and sills resulting from dolerite intrusions also occur in the area. Alluvium occurs in some drainage channels and talus (coarse alluvium) on some steep hill slopes (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2009). The presence of sandstone, shale and dolerite can result in excavation problems and this has implications for developments such as building construction, pipelines and sewerage works (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, 2009). In some areas, e.g. Clarens, colluvium consisting of silty clay deriving from the weathering of sandstones and lavas occurs, and the colluvium is moderately expansive/ shrinking (Blight, 2005). Construction on expansive soils such as the expansive colluvium which occurs in the DLM may require specialised construction techniques and this increases construction costs and has implications for development.

No significant mineral deposits have been found or are being exploited in DLM. Gravel mining and sandstone cutting are the main mining activities in DLM. Mudstone is utilised for brick manufacturing. Due to the geology of the area, ground water is an important resource in DLM. It is pumped for use in agriculture and for human consumption. The water quality is generally high, containing less than 30mg/l of dissolved solids (Bosch, 2001). The Elliot formation is characterized by vertebrate fossils and fossils occur widely in DLM. The occurrence of fossils has implications for excavation and mining activities, which have to take into consideration impact on fossils.

ECOLOGY

The DLM falls within the grassland biome. The grassland biome in the Free State is home to a range of species of flora and fauna, some of which are Red Data listed such as the Grey Crowned Crane, Cape Vulture and Blue Crane (River Health Programme, 2003). The south eastern part of Dihlabeng municipality including Clarens and surrounding areas falls in the Eastern Mountain Biodiversity Hotspot (the Maloti-Drakensburg mountains biodiversity hotspot) (MDTP) and the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. Globally significant plant and animal biodiversity occurs in the area. The area is also an important water catchment for Lesotho and South Africa. The area provides habitat for a range of specialised floral and faunal species with up to 300 endemic and about 500 near endemic flowering plant species (MDTP).

In DLM, the Eastern Free State Sandy Grassland vegetation around Bethlehem is threatened by human activities. Climate change and pollution also threaten biodiversity. The riverbanks in Dihlabeng host a unique vegetation type known as 'riparian bush' or 'gallery bush'. This vegetation is distinctive to the Free State and North West provinces. Riparian bush generally consists of indigenous trees and dense undergrowth although alien vegetation such as poplar and blue gum trees can also occur. Some of the indigenous trees which occur in riparian areas are White Stinkwood (*Celtis africana*), Wild Olive (*Olea africana*), Buffalo Thorn (*Ziziphus mucronata*), Sweet Thorn (*Acacia karoo*) and Bush Willow (*Salix capensis*)

AIR POLLUTION

There is no air quality monitoring in DLM. The DLM SDF (2008/2009) notes that smoke pollution mainly from cooking fires and veld fires creates a potential health hazard in the municipality. Due to the prevalence of agricultural activities which include tillage and crop spraying in the area, it is anticipated that airborne dust and agricultural chemicals could be a concern in the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN FOR DLM

Most of the land area of DLM is covered by grassland. The Dihlabeng environment, due to its endangered vegetation is mostly sensitive. In addition to vegetation, sensitive areas in Dihlabeng also include riparian areas, dams, ridges and wetlands. The environment in Dihlabeng is generally in a good condition; however, injudicious subdivision of land for change in use or land redistribution can lead to mismanagement of land and inefficient use of resources.

The major challenges that are being experienced with regard to environmental conservation in Dihlabeng are:

- Silting-up of dams;
- Smoke pollution (mainly of fires for cooking purposes and veld fires) creates a potential health danger and also has an influence on the ecosystem;
- The lack of proper sanitation poses a serious threat of pollution of underground water which in turn influences health;
- Littering;
- Overgrazing and erosion; and Vegetation is currently being depleted at a rapid rate for fire wood.

These factors have negative effects on the environment itself and are also detrimental to tourism and economic growth. Land management by emerging farmers in the area is also concern. The emerging farmers do not currently receive any guidance or training in terms of soil conservation and there is a need to provide them with training. In DLM, riparian areas are valuable for tourism however such areas are sensitive. The EMF for Dihlabeng should take cognisance of current, planned and potential economic activities in riparian areas. Economic development initiatives should balance economic development and conservation. Some of the conservation activities would directly enhance sectors such as tourism ventures based on conservation of natural resource.

TABLE 73: CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF VEGETATION TYPES WITHIN DLM

VEGETATION TYPE	CONSERVATION STATUS	BIOME	GROUP	BIOREGION	PROTECTION STATUS	AREA KM	AREA%
Basotho Montane Shrubland	Vulnerable	Grassland Biome	Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion	Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion	Poorly protected	359.29245	7.578563

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

VEGETATION TYPE	CONSERVATION STATUS	BIOME	GROUP	BIOREGION	PROTECTION STATUS	AREA KM	AREA%
Eastern Free State Clay Grassland	Endangered	Grassland Biome	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Hardly protected	1626.74958	34.31306
Eastern Free State Sandy Grassland	Endangered	Grassland Biome	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Poorly protected	2308.23085	48.68756
Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands	Least threatened	Azonal Vegetation	Fresh water Wetlands	Fresh water Wetlands	Poorly protected	10.43328	0.220069
Lesotho Highland Basalt Grassland	Least threatened	Grassland Biome	Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion	Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion	Hardly protected	254.99285	5.37857
Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland	Least threatened	Azonal Vegetation	Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion	Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion	Well protected	179.09749	3.777707
Northern Free State Shrubland	Least threatened	Azonal Vegetation	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Mesic Highveld Grass and Bioregion	Not protected	2.10798	0.044464
Grand Total						4740.90448	

TABLE 74: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES.

KPAs / KRAs	ACTIVITIES/ KEY OUTPUTS?	WHAT ARE YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS?	WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES?
Support Environment Planning & Management in Municipalities s	Facilitate the inclusion/consideration of environmental planning and programmes in the IDP during the draft process.	In undertaking this activity the CEO: Advice the municipality with regard to the project that need EIA	The municipality need to take environmental project seriously by considering advice coming from appointed environmental office.
Facilitate and coordinate environmental capacity building and awareness initiatives	Identify environmental capacity gaps within the municipalities in line with the DEA	The environmental officer helped to identify the environmental awareness calendar days that need to be celebrated in the municipality.	
	Facilitate capacity building initiatives for the municipalities	Environmental officer identify the invasive tree within the municipality and source sponsorship for the removal of invasive tree around Dihlabeng local municipality including little Calydon and Jordania river	
	Facilitate and coordinate environmental education and awareness programmes	Environmental officer conducted environmental awareness in clinics, primary schools and community in Paul Roux unit town before the environmental day celebration event. The environmental officer together with DEA, DESTEA officials organized an environmental awareness day event in Paul Roux community on the 5 th June 2015. Environmental officer helped to invite the Executive Mayor together with the Directors from other department within the municipality The environmental officer helped to invite the community and manage to organize the EMS for the security of the MEC from DESTEA Ntate Mashinini and Executive mayor of the municipality. The environmental officer helped to organize the planner meeting with the executives officials from DEA and DESTEA together with the Mayor's office officials	
Facilitate and coordinate environmental governance processes and forums/structures	Participate in the relevant municipal planning forums and Structures; e.g. LET, IDP,	DIHLABENG ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE Environmental officer established an advisory committee with DEA officials. The environmental officer help to chair the meetings The environmental officer help to organize the venues for the meeting and inviting other relevant national	

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

		department and local municipality department in order to help advise the municipality with regard to the national department requirement to the municipality.	
Support the implementation of Environment EPWP projects for DEA- EPIP	Assist Municipalities and EPIP with the initiation process of projects, i.e. design of project proposal, etc.	The environmental officer helped to organise working for water project by conducting interview together with the DEA officials in order to identify suitable contractor that will be hiring beneficiaries for the removal of invasive tree The environmental officer helped to organize the venues for Tholoana consulting with regard to conduct the PAC meeting The environmental officer help the municipality by presenting the Nursery project business plan to the IERM officials which he was selected as a Junior Biodiversity inspector for the Free State province.	
Conduct environmental sustainability monitoring in municipalities	Support water department in collection of water samples	The environmental officer communicates with water manger about the collection of water sample and how collection points are identified.	

TABLE 75: DLM AGGREGATE LAND AREA IN EACH CONSERVATION STATUS CATEGORY

CONSERVATION STATUS	AREA KM	AREA%
Endangered	3934.98043	83.00062671
Vulnerable	359.29245	7.578563363
Least Threatened	446.6316	9.42080993

TABLE 76: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Increase awareness, through educating communities about environmental issues, and how to preserve the environment	Engage ward committees to highlight waste dumping and littering	Closed waste disposal facilities	Community Services	DLM	DLM: Rehabilitation and closure of the old dumping sites (DLM 2012-		
				R 600 000	Awareness and education to school and community	Awareness and education to school and community	

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

To identify and develop new and existing environmental conservation areas or reserves	environmental risks in high risks areas	Existing recycling projects	Community Services	DLM	Clarens Bethlehem Fouriesburg: EPWP Recycling Project		
				R 200 000	Conducting the Audit in relevant areas.	Conducting the Audit in relevant areas.	
To manage negative impacts of development activities	EIA's applied in all listed development activities Monitor	An Adopted IWMP	Community Services	DLM			
				R 170 000	Conducting Audit and by requiring the instrument to monitor the level of pollution in soil, air and noise.	Conducting Audit and by requiring the instrument to monitor the level of pollution in soil, air and noise.	
To promote compliance to environmental legislation, policies and by-laws.	Legislation around landfills being complied with throughout			R 60 000	Inspection and audit in relevant areas.	Inspection and audit in relevant areas.	

3.2.10 IDP PRIORITY 10: PARKS AND CEMETERY

BETHLEHEM UNIT:

TABLE 77: DLM PARKS FACILITIES

FACILITY	LOCATION
Panorama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oom Bossiepark – it is a park used by the kids and members of community. It is in panorama (2275) at Davie du Preeze and Koos Jordan street Pres Diedericks park – it is an open park that has English Oak trees S.A.P. park - it is situated at (2811) President Diedericks street Pane /East park
Jordania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plein street park – it is that big circle in Jordania, situated in Plein street Impala park – it is a park used by the Community , in Impala street Gembok park – it is a park used by Community, in Gembok street Waterbokpark – it is a park used by the Community and kids. It is in Waterbokstreet. Damvaal park - it is that park the Community use when they fish, next to

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FACILITY	LOCATION
	<p>Loch-Athlone dam (1021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daanval park - it is used by the Community (1023)
Middle Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pretoriuskloof park – it is a small park next to Shell Garage and the kloof Basotho park – it is a park used by everyone (social park) next to the river
Bohlokong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next to Housing offices - is a welcoming park when you get to the location, and is situated next to the Municipal housing offices Medi clinic park – is situated in Riemland road, front opposite medi clinic gate Eskom park – is a park used by Community for recreation/relaxing Post Office park – Next to Bohlokong Library Thejane (church) – it is the park used by the Community to hold their meetings and relaxation. Thejane (Bodikela school) – it is a nice, clean park situated next to Bodikela primary school Micherelpark – it the park used by the Community, especially kids living in that area, situated next to Re a tshedisa Funeral Parlour. Phase 7 – it is also a nice park used by the Community, situated in Lamond road Egypt park – a park used by the Community situated in Ward 5, Nkitsing street Naledi park – a park used by the Community situated in Naledi Location, next to Zion church Extention 1 (1) – a park situated next to Nthute primary school. It is normally used by the Ward Councillor to hold the meetings. Extention 1(2) - also situated next to Nthute primary school. It is also known as Mmetlapark. Giyane park – a park situated next to Bethlehem Comprehensive school Giyane/Jacket View – a park situated next to Police Station and Jacketview Congo park – a park used by Community
Bakenpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bakenpark Park – a park used by the Community and the primary school situated next to it. Moederkerk Park – a park used by the Community, well maintained, situated next to Moederkerk.
Eureka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge Park – a small portion of land used by the Community, normally for exercising. it is situated in Cambridge street Wesselspark - a park used by everyone to relax, situated in Commissioner and Cambridge streets Paul Roux park – it is a park on the exit road to Paul Roux, situated next to the Correctional Services

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FACILITY	LOCATION
Morelig Community Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Reitz park –Saron park – Passmore park – Whites park – street • Us park – used by the Community, situated next to church at Kedron street • Ben schoeman park – used by the Community at Ben Schoeman street • Pres. Steyn park (2) – used by the Community, and is situated in President Steyn street.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Parks and Cemeteries.

TABLE 78: PARKS AND CEMETRIES

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Parks and Cemeteries.	Put in place a regulatory framework for land use, to ensure the conservation and restoration of protected area	Conserve and consolidate functional natural areas.	Merge natural areas through public private partnership, as conservancies or private nature reserves.	Development and maintenance of parks, open spaces and nature reserve

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TABLE 79: DLM PARKS MAINTENANCE PLAN

TASK TEAM	RESOURCES	MACHINE/VEHICLE	WEEK 1	WEEK 2	WEEK 3	WEEK 4
Lawnmower Team	20 operators 20 Sheen pads 20 Helmet 20 Beeps	3 Ton Truck Ride- on Bush cutter Kudu	Panorama. Durban Entrance. Oosmond Jordania La-provance	Wolhuterskop Moederkerk Eureka Fouriesburg entrance	Morelig Ireland, Morelig cemeteries, Bakenpark.	Lindley Entrance, Morelig, Bohlokong Location.
Pruning Team	5 Labours 2 Chainsaw 20 Meter rope 4 Hand sag 4 Snuesker	Tractor with the trailer or 4 tonne truck (Crane 8ton truck, 4ton truck Cherry picker)	Morelig – all streets Handling the Complains on Friday	Morelig – all streets Handling the Complains on Friday	Morelig – all streets Complains on Friday	Morelig suburb – all streets Complains on Friday
General Team	6 labours 4 spades 2 Iron reeks 4 blare hark	Tractor with the trailer	Panorama: Barry de cock street, Alex Pexnos, Paul Laeseck Streets.	Jordania: Baartman, Kwaga, Plein streets and Middle town – Moederkerk	Eureka: Fouriesburg Entrance, commissioner r street, Wesselspark, Morelig: Rietz, Saron,	Saron, Rietz, Steyn street, Lindley Entrance Commissioner, Golf street Bohlokong: Parks.
Development Team	4 Labours 18 meter net 4 blare hark 3 homer affairs	3 Ton truck	Town-Hall,HQ, Sports ground (Bakenpark), Wolhuterskop, Basotho park, Pretoriuskloof, Showground, Goble park, WesselsparkMoede rkerk	Ongoing maintenance of Cleaning the areas.	Ongoing maintenance of cleaning up the areas.	Ongoing maintenance of Cleaning up the areas.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Tractor Team	2 Drivers 2 Gloves 2 Nose Bags	Tractor and Slashes Township	Panorama – all the parks. Oosmond	All the parks including big circle – Showground's (Slashe – Workshop)	Eureka – Wesselspark Bloemfontein Entrance	showground's as well as industrial sides next to lindley entrance
		Tractor and Hover machine Location	Bohlokong parks and open spaces including the sports field in Bakenpark	Bohlokong parks and open spaces including the sports field in Bakenpark.	Bohlokong parks and open spaces including the sports field in Bakenpark.	Bohlokong parks and open spaces including the sports field in Bakenpark.

TABLE 80: STATUS AND CAPACITY OF GRAVES WITHIN DLM

CEMETERY (NAME)	LOCATION	CAPACITY		
		TOTAL (NO. OF GRAVES)	CURRENT USAGE (NO. OF GRAVES)	REMAINING CAPACITY (NO. OF GRAVES)
Maineng	Bohlokong		Full	Full (only reserved graves left)
Vuka	Bohlokong		Full	Full (only reserved graves left)
Comp	Bohlokong		Full	Full (only reserved graves left)
Richter street (behind Max o Meats)	Bethlehem		Full	
Muller street (Anglo Boer War Cemetery)	Bethlehem		Full	
Morelig Cemetery (next to 2 Field army camp)	Bethlehem		Full	
Utopia Cemetery (next to Meets road)	Bethlehem		High Maintenance 512 Adults graves 188 Children Low Maintenance 558 Adults 103 Children	
	Bethlehem		Full	
Richter street (behind Max o Meats)	Bethlehem		Full	

TABLE 81: MAINTENANCE OF GRAVES

CEMETERY LOCATION	FREQUENCY
Bohlokong	Clean cemetery twice a year with temporary workers (EPWP) for a period of 3 months, in Maineng, Vuga and Comprehensive.
Bakenpark	Clean Cemeteries twice a year with temporary workers (EPWP) for a period of 3 months, in Bakenpark.
Bethlehem	Parks cut the grass on a four weeks circle and the maintenance with the Cemetery workers, in Richter, Muller, Morelig and Utopia

TABLE 82: CEMETERY STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

CEMETERY	CURRENT STATUS/STATE OF DEVELOPMENT
Bohlokong	Maineng – fenced with palisade fence Vuga – fenced with palisade fence Comprehensive - not fenced
Bakenpark	Bakenpark - not fenced
Bethlehem	Richter street – fenced with normal thorn wire(must be re-fenced) Muller street – fenced with diamond mech Morelig – fenced with diamond mech , the other half with devils fork fence

TABLE 83: PARKS & CEMETERIES: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGET		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Development and maintenance of parks, open spaces and nature reserve.	Access to social amenities and nature reserves.	Maintained parks, open spaces and nature reserves.	50 parks and open spaces maintained	R167 491.00	Implementation of maintenance plan.		
					Planting of 250 trees in Dihlabeng		
				R 225 000.00	Irrigation system of Town hall and Moderkerk and continuous maintenance		

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

				R 1 000 000.	Development of parks: Bohlokong (ward 1), Fouriesburg (ward 13)		
				R 900 000.00	Upgrading of parks in DLM and continuous maintenance		
				R 900 000.00	Development of town entrance: Bethlehem unit and continuous maintenance		
				R 175 000.00	Auditing and Fencing of historical trees: Dihlabeng Local Municipality		
				R 800 000.00	Cherry picker truck for pruning of high street trees		
				R 1 000 000	Extension of the tar road at Utopia cemetery		
Maintenance and provision of 08 cemeteries.	Nr of available grave sites and on-going maintenance of active and old cemeteries around DLM.	Maintenance of active and old cemeteries	20 maintained cemeteries	R 5.000.000.00		Construction of new Cemetery in Bethlehem/Bohlokong	
		Available graves for burials	1188 available grave sites	R 5.200.000.00 MIG		Construction of new Cemetery in Mashaeng	

3.2.: KPA2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.2.1: IDP PRIORITY 11: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SMME, AGRICULTURE, DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

Local economic development (LED) is an approach to a sustainable economic development that encourages residents of local communities to work together to stimulate local economic activity that will result in an improvement in the quality of life for all in the local community (Dihlabeng LED Strategy is available and was approved in 2012,). This is important as Local Economic Development ensures that people become self-sufficient and rely on themselves and not on the state for economic support and various social grants. This is achieved by insuring that a conducive environment for trade and investment is achieved. The advancement of Local Economic Development serves as the drive for rooting employment creation by building on the comparative advantages that municipality has in its disposal, this takes into account the inclusion of the private sector; where government meets the private sector to drive economic upliftment opportunities .

In order for the LED unit to be fully functional and overcome challenges that can ensure support and meet the basic needs of the business minded individual, it needs a greater understanding of its mandate to serve the public and not to be seen as a lesser priority. At times LED is mistaken for a funding scheme within the municipality but at the same time it is important to note that the majority of our community is unable to source funding due to their economic background and limited information; this is where the LED unit comes in, where the aim is to bridge the gap for those who inspire people of our community to create an enabling environment that will allow them and the businesses to prosper and hence create job opportunities for other community members. As much as people are suitably identified by the municipality in terms of support and development, the performance of the LED is subject to the availability of funds, as municipal coffers need to pay all services in due course so that funds become available.

The lack of support for the LED unit is easily clearly visible in the different units of Dihlabeng Local Municipality. The challenges range from the shortage of upliftment projects that the community needs in order to be self-sufficient and the finalisation projects that can create greater levels of employment for the needy.

The proposals that need to be pursued per unit are as follows:

- The development of a modern and up to date Hawker by laws and policies that can assist community members, to sell and be self-sufficient but at the same time be in line with Council regulations.
- The establishment of a Co-op run chicken Hatchery in the area, as “day old chicks” as the region does not have such facilities.
- The development of a Local Business Support Centre, shall allow for aspiring business people within the region to obtain direct access to trainings, funding institutions etc.
- The establishment and development of an agro processing that will process perishable goods from the local community.
- The development of an investment and attention strategy that will create a conducive economic environment for the Groenevoelands, Bethlehem Industrial Area.

LED SITUATION IN DLM

- **Rosendal/Mautse:** Rosendal has serious shortage of job opportunities and there needs to be a strong drive towards projects that shall help the community be self-reliant and at the same time allow for the community to ensure that basic minimum needs are met and money circulates within the region.
- **Clarens/Kgubetswana:** Clarens has seen a lot of development initiatives for the area but at the same continuous support and assistance must be maintained in order to ensure growth and a way forward; and the need to finalize outstanding projects for the town.
- **Fouriesburg/Mashaeng:** Mashaeng is the second biggest town outside of Bethlehem and the greatest needs in terms of support and development for the people of the area is a clear need for the town to be self-sufficient, where it has its own services and there is no need for the community to travel all the way to Bethlehem for services such as banking and the area needs to be supported so that there is the establishment of a shopping store (e.g. Boxer Stores, U Save etc.). What is important is the close proximity of the town to Lesotho, where a lot of people from that country visit South Africa for shopping purposes.
- **Paul Roux/Fateng tse Ntsho:** The situation for Paul Roux is similar to Rosendal and these communities need serious attention in order to alleviate poverty and other social ills.
- **Bethlehem/Bohlokong:** The town is the main economic hub of the Dihlabeng region. The majority of developmental initiatives come from this particular area of the municipality; there is still a need for the town to develop a number of economic driving initiatives that will also foster the development of all the unit towns.

TABLE 84: MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

REQUIREMENT IN TERMS OF THE SIMPLIFIED IDP FRAMEWORK	STATUS
LED Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available. • Economic Development Framework of the municipality is currently guided by Integrated Economic Development Framework.
SDF Framework	The economic growth nodes and priorities identified in the SDF guide the formulation of economic policies and strategies of the municipality.

LEVEL AND STANDARD OF SERVICE (LED)

The Local Economic Development Directorate continues to fund and support a number of Entrepreneurial initiatives around

Dihlabeng and as such contributes towards poverty alleviation and job creation. The municipality continually facilitates SMME development and community projects in line with the broader LED Strategy implementation.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Local Economic Development (LED).

TABLE 85: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
SMME's		Programme to ensure that local manufactures are aware of national programs and incentives.	Support or local suppliers for infrastructure programme.	Enabling environment for SMME growth and development.

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Agriculture.	Increase Investment in new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small scale and rural farmers.	Expand and diversify sustainable agriculture production and food security.	Develop underutilised land in communal areas and land reform projects for production.	Enabling environment for Agronomic growth and development.

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Tourism.	Rural economies will be activated through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments.	Implement a government support programme for Tourism development and growth.	National Tourism Strategy implemented and reviewed regularly in terms of impact on growth, employment investment output, exports and African regional development.	Enabling environment for Tourism growth and Development.

TABLE 86: STATUS OF LED PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED PER WARD

WARD NO.	BUDGET ALLOCATION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT CATEGORY	PROJECT STATUS	NO. OF JOBS CREATED
11	internal	BANTU HAIR	Personal care & hygiene	completed	3
8	Internal	MHLABA THABA	Computer Network	completed	4
5	Internal	ICHUKULELE	Personal care & hygiene	completed	5
17	internal	KHONZE	Computer Networks	completed	3
7	internal	DEBORAH SEWING	Retail	completed	8
4	internal	IPOKELENG SEWING	Retail	completed	7
16	internal	NYAKZ SALON	Personal care & hygiene	completed	2
7	internal	TRIPPLE M ELECTRICITY	Supply Services	completed	1

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

WARD NO.	BUDGET ALLOCATION	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT CATEGORY	PROJECT STATUS	NO. OF JOBS CREATED
			communications		
6	internal	MESELANE CONSTRUCTION	Constructions	completed	10
10	internal	LEFATSHE KE LA RONA	Catering	completed	7
1	internal	BETHLEHEM & BOHLOKONG	Manufacturing	completed	5
5	internal	MOKOENA THABO	Manufacturing	completed	
19	internal	RETENG TUCKSHOP	Wholesale	completed	2
7	internal	TAOLANE TGD	Broiler Production	completed	3
16	internal	KAWENG MUSIC	Entertainment	completed	2
19	internal	BOHLOKONG UPHOLSTERY	Manufacturing	completed	3
16	internal	BEST OF AFRICA	Arts & Crafts	completed	6
8	internal	RATANANG CREATION	Arts & Crafts	completed	5
15	internal	REMMOHO SEWING PRO	Retail	completed	8
17	internal	SEVUKILE FATENG	Vegetable Production	completed	6
	internal	IKEMELENG	Vegetable Production	completed	5
20	internal	NKOKO PROJECT	Vegetable Production	completed	22
15 & 20	internal	3 BROILER UNITS	Poultry	completed	15
15	internal	RALEHOI PIGGERY	Poultry	completed	5
	internal	LAYER STRUCTURE	Poultry	completed	5
20	internal	IKAHENG AND CLARENS PIGGERY	Poultry and Piggery	Completed	14
	internal	TANDEM EGGS	Poultry	Completed	2
17	internal	MANTSHATLALA POULTRY	Poultry	completed	7
	internal	MASHAENG POULTRY	poultry	completed	7
	internal	MAPEPE PROJECT	Vegetable	completed	2
	Internal R 100, 000,00	HATOWAMOSE MOSADI CLUB 10 GENERAL TRADING COOPERATIONS			
		ABATTOIR & MANUFACTURING	Meat Processing	Requested to present at the LG for approval.	
		BETHLEHEM TURK SHOP	Transport efficiency	Finance applied for to IDC and PIC.	
		POTATO AGROPROCESSING		Completed	
		BETHLEHEM SAND & WATER MINING	Brick manufacturing plant	Applied for funding IDC.Geology survey complete and meets IDC requirements. Now at Due Diligence stage.	

AGRICULTURE

A location quotient indicates the comparative advantage or disadvantage of a particular economic sector in an area or region. A comparative advantage indicates a relatively more competitive production function for a product or service in that specific activity.

A quotient larger than one indicates a comparative advantage and a quotient smaller than one indicates a comparative disadvantage in an economic activity. A quotient greater than five indicates a dependence on an industrial sector.

From the table below, it is evident that the Dihlabeng economy has a comparative advantage in the following sectors with regard to the district economy.

- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Trade
- Transport

TABLE 87: LOCATION QUOTIENT FOR DLM, 2010

ECONOMIC SECTOR	SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL GDP (%)		LOCAL QUOTIENT
	THABO MOFUTSANYANE DM	DIHLABENG LM	
Agriculture	6.2%	6.4%	1.0
Mining	0.4%	0.3%	0.8
Manufacturing	13.3%	13.2%	1.0
Electricity	2.6%	0.9%	0.3
Construction	2.1%	1.9%	0.9
Trade	15.6%	18.1%	1.2
Transport	7.2%	9.2%	1.3
Finance	21.7%	19.9%	0.9
Services	30.8%	30.1%	1.0
Total	100	100	1

(Source: *Urban Econ, 2011*)

The key economic activity in DLM is agriculture, which is diverse and includes changing to game farming and provision of recreational facilities. The production of various crops, fruit and livestock. Most of the agricultural land in Dihlabeng is utilised for livestock grazing and cultivated land accounts for 44% of the agricultural area. The main crops grown are maize, wheat, sorghum, soya beans and sunflowers Apples, cherries, peaches, asparagus, potatoes, cut flowers and variety of other horticultural crops as well as dairy products are also produced. Cultivation is concentrated mainly in the northern and central parts of the municipality. Both summer and winter crops are cultivated and irrigation is used. Areas of high cultivation of winter crops are concentrated in the northern and central parts of the municipality (DLM: Environmental Management Framework (EMF)).

Stock farming in the municipal area is extensive, focusing mainly on natural grazing and dairy farming, mainly in Bethlehem area. The total number of farms in the Dihlabeng municipal area, based on the Demarcation Board (2000) data (Dihlabeng IDP Analysis, 2009/2010).The Dihlabeng region is developed to its optimum with regard to agriculture and future development of these sector is thus not foreseen.

The total number of farms in the Dihlabeng municipal area, based on the Demarcation Board (2000) data (Dihlabeng IDP Analysis, 2009/2010) is 726 with a total of approximately 9 272 people employed in the farming sector. Many of the farms are

Subdivision of agricultural land to provide tourism and recreation facilities have mainly been applied to riparian properties with a minimum water front of 100m (Dihlabeng IDP Analysis, 2009/2010). Uncontrolled conversion of agricultural land to recreational use could compromise the countries food security as the Free State is one of the key food producing areas of South Africa. In addition to commercial farming and tourism, and agriculture in DLM also includes small scale farming. Some of the farms have been identified to be acquired with funds granted by the Department of Land Affairs in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture to be used as commonage for the purpose of communal grazing and small scale farming purposes.

AGRICULTURE PROFILE

TABLE 88: STATUS FOR LAND USE FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

LAND UTILIZATION	TOTAL AREA	
	HECTARES	% OF AREA
Unavailable for agriculture	22696	3
Presently under cultivation	210247	44
Available for cultivation	13849	2
Presently under grazing	239958	51
Total area	486700	100
Other information		
Land under irrigation	3.9988ha	
Rainfall per annum (differs)	800 – 1000mm(differs from place to place	
Grazing capacity ha/	4.0 /13.0/6.0	
Percentage of clay A Horizon	Ranges 6% -24%	
Percentage of clay B Horizon	Ranges 18% - 32%	
Soil depth A Horizon	Ranges 200mm – 350mm	
Soil depth B Horizon	Ranges 350mm – 650mm	
Veld types	High sourveld	
Land types	Glenrosa, mispha, vertic, melanic	
Geology	Plinthic catena, red and yellow apedal prismacutanic and pedocutanic	
Annual average daily maximum temperature	TRC Sandstone ,siltstone	
Annual average daily minimum temperature	21%- 22% (differs from place to place	
Cold units between 1May and 31 August	2001-2100 1401-1500 1701-1800 1801-1900	
Heat units 1 September and 30 April	1601-1800-1600 1801-2000	
Extreme first dates of frost with temperature below 0	28 March – 3April 4 April to 10 April	
Extreme last dates of frost with temperature below 0	3 November to 9 November 10 November to 16 November	

Source Dihlabeng LED Strategy (2013)

TABLE 89: SMME'S: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGET		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Enabling environment for SMME growth and development.	LED strategy implementation	Nr of SMME development initiatives supported.	Repairs and maintenance monthly quarterly reports	R4 000.000	4 SMME development initiatives supported.		
	Provide Support to 23 Coop /SMMEs. All DLM units	Nr of jobs created through SMME development initiatives.			Support to 23 Coop /SMMEs. All DLM units		
	Provide support for 25 Burial society. All DLM units.				Support for 25 Burial society. All DLM units.		
	Provide assistance for 23 Hair Salons. All DLM Units	100 % of budget spent.			4 Hair Salons assisted in. All DLM Units by 2017		
	Support of 23 Hawkers and Tuckshops	Council approve LED Strategy.			3 SMME trainings and Workshops by 2017	Host Hot air balloon, Jazz, Women New Year, festival, Summer festival, Gospel and Youth festival.	
	Facilitate 3 SMME - trainings and Workshops						

TABLE 90: AGRICULTURE AND AGR-PROCESSING: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGET		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Enabling environment for Agronomic growth and development.	LED strategy implementation plan	LED strategy implementation 6 Emerging farmers supported all DLM	Nr of Agriculture and Agro-processing initiatives supported.	R550.000.00	3-Agro processing projects provided with opportunities . All DLM units by 2017		

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

			Nr of jobs created through Agriculture and	R 1000 000	6 Emerging farmers supported all DLM units by 2017		
		3 Agro processing projects provided with opportunities . All DLM units Renaissance of 2 farms. All DLM	Agro-processing initiatives. 100% of budget spent. Council approve LED Strategy Repairs and maintenance monthly quarterly reports.		Development of Industrial Site in Bethlehem.		

TOURISM

The Dihlabeng area is considered a prime tourist destination due to the scenery and recreational facilities available in the area. Tourism growth is one of the listed priorities within DLM IDP priority issues.

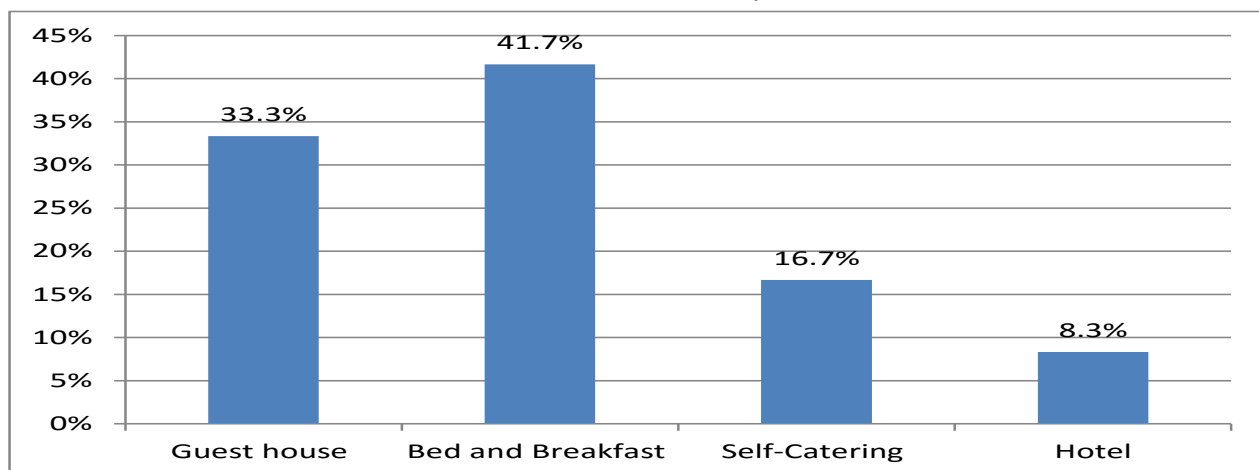
One of the objectives of tourism growth is to exploit and develop the tourism potential in all towns in the area. Recreation areas and facilities are located throughout the Dihlabeng region.

The area is increasing in popularity as a scenic destination and host range of nature and culturally orientated activities which are categorised into primary and secondary attractions.

The primary attractions in DLM provide mayor reason for the tourists visiting area. Secondary attractions have tourist appeal but are not the primary reasons for visiting. Some of the popular tourist areas are Clarens rural area and Golden Gate National Park.

The greater proportion of accommodation establishments in the area are skewed towards Bread & Breakfast establishments and most businesses have been operating between 5 and 10yrs.

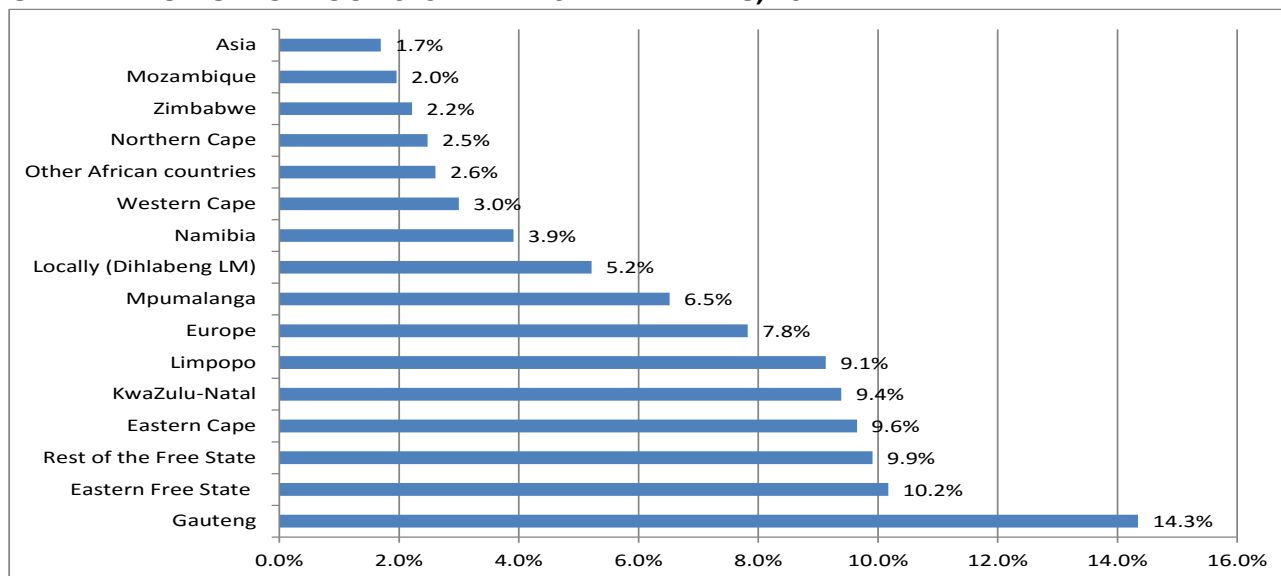
GRAPH 21: TOURISM ACCOMMODATION IN DIHLABENG, 2011



Source: Dihlabeng Tourism Survey, 2011

It is also important to note that Dihlabeng falls within the '3 hour golden circle' to major economic hubs of the country thus making the region an attractive weekend destination for people coming from Gauteng.

GRAPH 22: ORIGIN OF TOURISTS THAT VISIT DIHLABENG, 2011

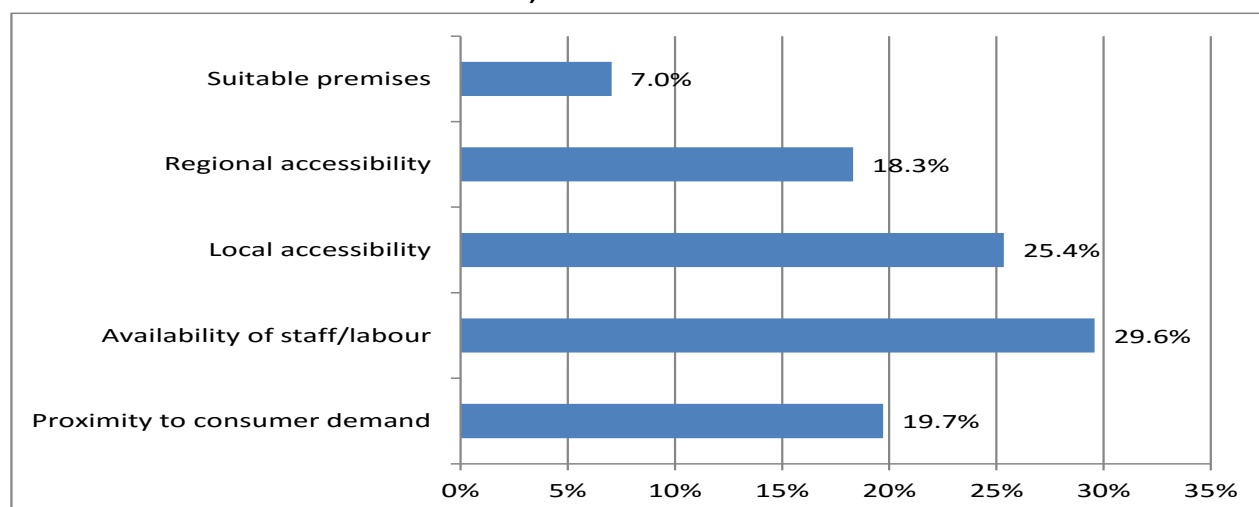


Source: Dihlabeng Tourism Survey, 2011

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Tourism product owners in the region show that their reason for doing business in the area is that accessibility into the region is very key and the abundance of readily available labour make operations worthwhile.

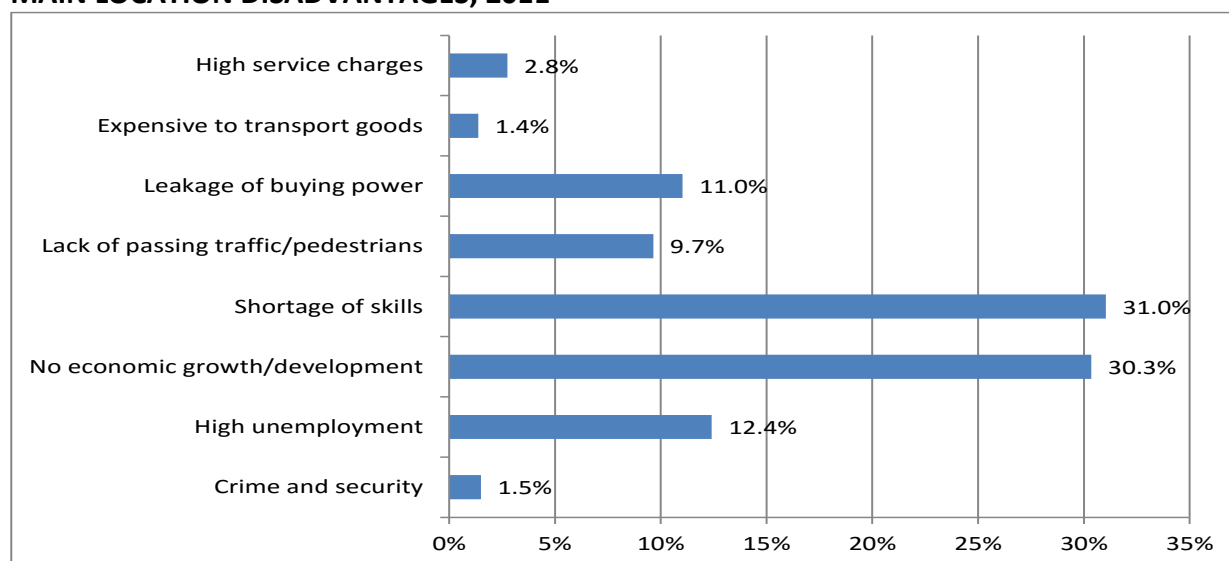
GRAPH 23: MAIN LOCATION ADVANTAGES, 2011



Source: Dihlabeng Tourism Survey, 2011

Whilst there is an abundance of a labour force in the area, it must be noted that the lack of education and skills also proves to be a sore point and a serious limitation, as well as low economic growth.

MAIN LOCATION DISADVANTAGES, 2011



Source: Dihlabeng Tourism Survey, 2011

The municipalities Tourism SWOT analysis below clarifies some key areas

TOURISM SWOT ANALYSIS

TABLE 91:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area has a wonderful scenic attraction and in general is easily accessible from Gauteng. • Clarens and the Golden Gate Highlands National Park are popular attractions in the area and the only national park protecting the highland grasslands in South Africa. • The area is relatively close to two metropolitan areas, namely Johannesburg and Durban (both about three to four hours' drive from DLM). • It is a wilderness area suitable for adventure tourism and there are opportunities for arts & culture excursions. • One unique attraction is the dinosaur fossils found in the area, as well as traditional San paintings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main weaknesses affecting tourism to and in the area include lack of sufficient budget and lack of trained staff to market the destination properly. • There is generally a poor understanding of what tourism means to the community. • Many accommodation establishments are not graded, therefore there is some level of uncertainty about the quality of accommodation in the area. • There is also a lack of involvement of the black community. • The extreme weather conditions (snow, fog, etc.) can have negative effects on tourism.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLM has opportunities which can contribute positively to tourism development if managed properly. • Strengthening links between already established tourism destinations such as Clarens with towns like Rosendal and Fouriesburg. • Strengthening existing products and developing new ones, particularly around nature, adventure and culture tourism. • Penetration into the Johannesburg, Durban and Bloemfontein tourism markets (especially those that would use the routes passing through the area). • Rosendal and Fouriesburg could be developed and better marketed as tourism destinations. • A new dinosaur interpretation center is being planned for the Golden Gate National Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats are those factors that can potentially have negative impacts on the tourism to the area. • Lack of resources and funding for tourism development from the Province where tourism have to compete for funding with 'important budget' items such as education, health and housing. • Deterioration of infrastructure and attractions. • Lack of understanding of the tourism industry by local communities. • Lack of appropriate skills, specifically management skills. • Leisure use of the N5 & R26 possibly declining, because of extended periods of road works.

TABLE 92: TOURIST ATTRACTIONS WITHIN DLM

NAME	TYPE OF ATTRACTION	LOCATION
Wolhuterskop Game and Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	6km outside Bethlehem on the Fouriesberg Road
Goble Park Memorial Gate	Heritage /Historic	Bethlehem
Lion Rock Big Cat Sanctuary	Animal Rehabilitation	C/o The Farm Klein, Bethlehem
Sol Plaatjie Dam	Natural Attraction	Bethlehem Barry De Kok Ave

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

NAME	TYPE OF ATTRACTION	LOCATION
Groenkop	Heritage /Historic	Bethlehem
Bethlehem Peermont Casino	Casino	Johan Blignaut Drive, Bethlehem
Basotho Cultural Village	Cultural Attraction	Next to the R712 from QwaQwa to Golden Gate National Park, Bethlehem
Golden Gate National Park	National Park	Along the R712 towards the Golden Gate Highlands Clarens
Titanic Rock	Natural Attraction	Overlooking the entrance to Clarens
Ash River outfall	Natural Attraction	On Bethlehem road about 8km from Clarens
Mushroom rock	Natural Attraction	About 3km from Clarens on Clifton Farms
The Holhoek Hiking Trails	Heritage /Historic	S28 17.565 E27 58.035, S28 25.129 E28 02.025 Near Paul Roux
Bushman Rock Painting/ San Rock Art	Heritage /Historic	Paul Roux on over 27 farms
Mosamame Hiking and Mountain Bike Trail	Hiking and Mountain Biking	At the foothill of the Maluti Mountains, 10 kms from Rosendal
Fertility Caves	Nature/ historic	Clarens

TABLE 93: TOURISM: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGET		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Enabling environment for Tourism growth and	LED Strategy implementation plan	Nr of tourism initiatives supported LED strategy implementation	Nr of tourism initiatives supported.	R1 250 000 000	4 tourism initiatives supported by 2017		
		Support and Host 2 tourism related activities. Research and tourism impact report on 3 events.	Nr of jobs created through tourism initiatives.	LED Strategy. Repairs and maintenance monthly quarterly	Support and Host 2 tourism related activities.		
			100% of budget spent.		Tourism Indaba		

				1-Adventure tourism area developed in Bethlehem		
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MINING

Mining is a minor activity in DLM and only contributes about 8% of the Gross Geographical product of the area (Dihlabeng IDP Analysis, 2009/2010). Mining in DLM is mainly comprised of surface based activities, with the main mining activities in the area being:

Gravel mining in the Wolhuterskop Nature Reserve and Gerrards Dam Nature Reserve

Sandstone cutting within the vicinity of the Clarens and Fouriesburg town area

Vast sandstone formations in the Fouriesburg town area which hold mining potential,

Numerous private mining activities, mostly relating to gravel exploitation and sandstone cutting.

Mining activities are subject to environmental Management Programmes in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Development Act

(Act No. 17 of 1956) (Dihlabeng SDF, 2008/20090. Due to the prevalence of fossils in Dihlabeng, EIA that also address impacts of fossils are required before mining operations. The rehabilitation of old quarries and mine excavations is an environmental concern in DLM as the Excavations are a hazard to people and animals.

AIRFIELD

The Bethlehem Airfield plays an integral role in supporting industry and economic activity throughout the Free State, in particular Dihlabeng Local Municipality. Owing to its location which is at the heart of South Africa, it enhances networking and connect communities by linking various Towns, cities and markets. It promotes access to life saving medical air transport and other critical services such as fire fighting that protect life and property.

As business markets become national and international in scale, airports are increasingly being viewed as catalyst for local economic development, their ability to generate jobs and promote tourism. The Bethlehem Air Service is planned to expand the possibilities of travel for tourist and business travellers alike, allowing an even greater number of people to experience diversity of geography, climate, culture, markets and also to increase.

TABLE 94: TRANSPORTATION SUPPLY CAPACITY

ELEVATION	5561FT ABOVE MEAN SEAL LEVEL
Runaways11/29 13/31	Asphalt surface (1 175m *15m) Grass surface (1 311*46m)
Traffic	Light
Departures	3per day (week) 60(month)
Arrivals	Five per day (week) 70 (month)
Routes / destination	Unreserved
Services	Non schedule related flight medical ambulance Medical air ambulance Flying school Fire fighting

3.3.1 KPA 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

3.3.2 PRIORITY 12: CORPORATE AND LEGAL SERVICES

The Legal Section's main purpose is to provide a professional legal advice and assistance service to the municipality to ensure the proper protection of the municipality's interests and compliance with its obligations. The section is a fairly new section that has been established in 2010. Currently it comprises of three persons. This section is part of corporate services and its manager reports directly to the Director: Corporate Services.

Previously our legal matters were outsourced to private entities, presently we have competent staff that are legally qualified to handle different legal matters except civil matters since we don't have capacity to handle them for an example Debt Collection. Last year we had four By-laws approved by Council as Draft namely, Dumping and Littering, Waste Management, Refuse Removal and Control of Public Nuisance by law and we are currently unfolding the process of public participation.

The Legal section is the custodian of discipline in the institution and after its inception in 2010; the issue of discipline has increased, as results employees are behaving better than before due to the fact that the disciplinary processes are in place.

The Legal Section does not work in isolation. Aside from working together with other Municipality employees it works with other Provincial and National departments and in doing so it is kept abreast with new legislation. In also working with other municipalities it ensures that whatever innovative systems are introduced the Municipality partakes in them. The Legal Section scrutinises the agreements entered into by the Municipality with external service providers. It formulates legal opinions as and when required by Council and its management team. This section is assisting Human Resources, Supply Chain Management, Technical Services and various other sectors of the Municipality as and when required.

The following table depicts the alignment of NDP, FSGDS, MTSF as well as Dihlabeng Local Municipality's objectives under the priority of Corporate Services.

TABLE 95: CORPORATE SERVICES

PRIORITY	NDP	FSGDS	MTSF	DLM OBJECTIVE
Corporate Services	Staffs at all levels have authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.	Develop a skilled and capable public service workforce to support the growth and development trajectory for the province.	Pilot a formal graduate recruitment scheme to support departments in attracting and developing young talents.	Skills Development and Employee Wellness

TABLE 96: DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

FUNCTION	BETHLEHEM
Legal support	X
By-laws	X
Legal opinions	X
Policies	X
Contracts	X
Municipal Code	X

TABLE 97: CORPORATE SERVICES: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	INDICATOR	BASELINE	BUDGET	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Functionality of LLF and Labour Relations matters	To provide legal support to Council, management and staff in the discharge of, their responsibilities generally;	11 LLF meetings held as per the approved schedule.	100% adherence to the approved LLF meeting schedule.	N/A			
		Reduced Number of disputes and grievances handled.	Nr of disputes and grievances handled.	N/A			
		12 OHS committee meetings held.					
		Compliance with contract management due diligence processes.	100% adherence to OHS committee meetings schedule.				

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The training department's main purpose is to assist and capacitate employees and ensure that accredited service provider has been identified.

The section addresses the Strategic Priority Area of Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority at the national level infrastructure and Service delivery, Financial Viability, community based participation and management and leadership. Training department works with training committee members who represent the employees of the municipality, it works with Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority at Provincial and National level.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The section also provides Experiential Training and Graduate Development Program to the learners who completed their studies and needed exposure in the working environment. Learner ships will also be provided to the unemployed youth through Local Government Sector and Training Authority or other Seta's.

TABLE 98: SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FUNDING SOURCE	TARGET		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Skills Development and Employee Wellness	DLM: Training for Management and staff	% Training for Management and staff	4 skills development plans and reports submitted to LGSETA	Internal	DLM: Training for Management and staff		
		Graduate Development Programme	Nr of				
		16 training programmes initiated	Graduate enrolled in programme				
	DLM: Graduate Development Program	12 employee wellness programmes initiated	16 trainings 12 employee wellness programmes	Internal	DLM: Graduate Development Program		
				Internal	DLM Graduate development program	DLM Graduate development program	
	DLM: Experiential Training for Unemployed youth			Internal	Development and communication of service standards	Development and communication of service standards	

3.4.1 KPA 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**TABLE 99: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	INDICATOR	BASELINE	FUNDING SOURCE	TARGETS		
					2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Functionality of Ward Committees and broader Public Participation	Broader public participation policy implementation	Broader public participation policy implementation	Ward Committee Reports tabled in Council. Nr of public participation initiatives.				
Public Communication		Customer Care policy implementation	Nr of public communication initiatives. Turn-around time when dealing with petitions and public complaints.				
		PMS Electronic system implemented		INTERNAL R 500 000	PMS Electronic system implemented		
		2017/2021 IDP Document developed		INTERNAL R400 000	2017 -2021 IDP document Developed		

TABLE 100: GOOD GOVERNANCE: DEVELOPMENT, STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

PROGRAMMES FOR EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S OFFICE

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	BUDGET ESTIMATES	INCEPTION DATE & COMPLETION DATE	
Health Awareness Campaigns (HIV/Aids/HCT/STI/Breast Cancer)	Local and farming communities(schools & Youth)		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Community Support and Relief Programs	Local and farming communities & Child headed households	R 5 million	JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Bursary	DLM Community	R 5 million	JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Women Empowerment programme	Vulnerable community members & People With Disabilities.(PWD)		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Right to learn Campaign	Youth, Women, PWD,		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Development and rehabilitation of Community Parks	Dihlabeng community, Youth		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Mayoral Izimbizos	Dihlabeng community		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Veterans/ Senior Citizens Support Program (Luncheon Clubs Support)	Dihlabeng Senior Citizens		JULY 2016	JUNE 2017
Youth Empowerment Programs	Dihlabeng Youth	R1 700 000	JULY 2016	JUNE 2017

PROGRAMME FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE OFFICE (MPAC)

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	BUDGET ESTIMATES	INCEPTION DATE
Oversight Blitz	Municipal department		June 2016
Capacity Building programme	MPAC Councillors & staff		May 2016
Municipal Experiential visits	MPAC Councillors & staff		August 2016
Stakeholder engagements	Dihlabeng Stakeholders		November 2016
Community awareness campaigns	Dihlabeng communities		August 2016
MPAC	MPAC Councillors		June 2016
MPAC Strategic planning session	MPAC Councillors & Staff		June 2016

PROGRAMMES FOR COUNCIL CHIEF WHIP 'S OFFICE

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES	BUDGET/AMOUNT	INCEPTION DATE & COMPLETION DATE	
Launching of Cultural games	All areas DLM			June 2017
Long Walk to Freedom	All areas DLM			June 2017
Freedom day celebration	All areas DLM			June 2017
Constituency Programme	All areas DLM			June 2017
Multi Party Dialogue	All areas DLM			June 2017
Carnival Festival	All areas DLM			June 2017
Mandela Day Celebration	All areas DLM			June 2017
Multicultural Sports Activity	All areas DLM			June 2017

PROGRAMMES FOR COUNCIL SPEAKER'S OFFICE

Project	Beneficiaries	Budget/Amount	Inception date & Completion date	
Operation Masikhulume	All areas DLM	R 1 million	June 2016	June 2017
Community Support and Relief Programs	All areas DLM	R 1 million	June 2016	June 2017
Local Government to the people Awareness Programme	All areas DLM	R 1 million	June 2016	June 2017
Rural Community Participation Programme	All areas DLM	R 1 million	June 2016	June 2017

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT (Stakeholders)

PROJECT SPECIFICATION	TOWN	FUNDING SOURCE	ESTIMATED AMOUNT	2016/2017
EPWP	DLM	DLM		R2 000 000
TM Folder production and processing project	Dihlabeng	Dept Agriculture and Rural Development		R3 200
Relebohile clinic	Mautse	Department of Health		R1 740
Library	Kgubetswana	Dept of Sports, Arts and Culture		R11 100
Sewer line	Kgubetswana	Dept of Water Affairs		R4 400 000
Dihlabeng BWS	Dihlabeng	Dept Water Affairs		R255 000 000
RDP houses (52)	Paul Roux	Dept of Human Settlement		R1 200 000
RDP houses 15 Tshwara thebe	Rosendal/Mautse	Dept of Human Settlement		R10 000
IRDP Phase 4, 50 (Retlaphela)	Rosendal	Dept of Human Settlement	R200 000	R200 000
IRDP Phase 4, 50 (Itumeleng)	Fateng Tse Ntsho	Dept of Human Settlement	R10 000	R10 000
Social housing	Dihlabeng	Dept of Human Settlement	R20 500 00	R20 500 000
Dihlabeng CRM	Dihlabeng	Dept of Human Settlement	R3 300 000	R3 300 000
Clarens 2 (Tshwara)	Dihlabeng	Dept of Human Settlement	R168 133	R168 133
Nusery Project (EPIP)	Dihlabeng	Dept of Environmental Affairs	R2 500 000	
Building and structures at Rehopotswe primary school.	Dihlabeng	Department of Education		R14 153
Building and other fixed structures at Phokolong Clinic.	Dihlabeng	Department of Health		
Refurbishment of Replacement of boilers at Provincial Hospital.	Dihlabeng	Department of Health		
Building a clinic at Vogefontein	Dihlabeng	Department of Health		
Bethlehem mortuary	Dihlabeng	Department of Health		
Dihlabeng Accredia	Dihlabeng	Water Affairs		R 500.000
Barkenpak Extension	Dihlabeng	Water Affairs		R 807.784
Clarens/Kgubetsawana	Clarens/Kgubetsawana	Water Affairs		R 579.372
Voggelfontein 500	Dihlabeng	Water Affairs		R 6.656.820
Bethlehem 105 Abu	Dihlabeng	Water Affairs		R 205.500
Bethlehem Dihlabeng	Dihlabeng	Water Affairs		R 4 000.000
Fouriesburg	Fouriesburg	Dept of Water & Sanitation		R 255.000.000
Fouriesburg water scheme & Rosenda construction of a pipeline	Fouriesburg & Rosendal	Dept of Water & Sanitation		R 25.997.140

3.5 SOCIAL WELFARE

BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Schedule 4 Part of the Constitution of the RSA affirms the commissioning of the Welfare Services to be the responsibility of both National and Provincial Spheres of government. The DLM in an effort to bring about improved quality of life and sustainable development to all its citizens through Welfare Services is responsible for coordination and provision of support to the Free State Department of Health and Social Services and the National Department of Social Development in fulfilling their mandate.

Issues of poverty, malnutrition, grants administration, gender, disability, child protection, youth development, pensioners, orphans and the homeless are some of the key areas of work located within Welfare Service. The HIV/AIDS pandemic and its impact on society in general remains a single principal factor with a huge effect on the work of the Welfare Service Sector.

It is estimated that from 2006 ± 1500 died because of this epidemic. There is a greater need to integrate and coordinate the efforts of all the stakeholders in addressing the challenges facing the Welfare Sector.

Protection of Children: a new phenomenon which has become evident particularly in DLM relating to the Welfare is that of ±112 registered for Children living on the streets. This phenomenon is indicative of the breakdown in the family system that manifests itself in the public.

These increasing numbers requires that certain interventions such as the building of places of safety for children be established. These institution would ensure the protection of children's rights in a safe environment as well as ensuring the schooling thereof. This intervention however requires a multi-disciplinary approach.

Protection of the Elderly: Pay –points for pensioners and other grants in the area are generally easily accessible. However, there has already made progress in addressing this challenge through payment at participating Super markets and ATM's.

These centres continue to amongst others provide services to these elderly persons within close proximity.

Within DLM, the availability of stimulation centres is very limited and this result in public ignorance to disabled and special persons. Often such persons are open to abuse and stigma attached to those who are disabled especially amongst school going children. This requires that the awareness and empowering session should continuously be arranged.

TABLE 101: PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SOCIAL GRANTS WITHIN DLM

GRANT TYPE	BETHLEHEM	FOURIESBURG	CLARENS	PAUL ROUX	ROSENDAL
Old age	3329	1018	306	107	268
Disability	3914	368	154	269	153
Foster care	1095	291	56	99	52
Grant in Aid	56	0	0	1	0
Care dependency	230	11	6	4	16
Child support	14 412	3846	1256	897	1008
TOTAL	23 036	5534	1778	1270	1497

Source: Dihlabeng Social Development TMDM District

CHAPTER 4: BUDGET AND REVENUE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter translates the municipality's overall strategic intent into a meaningful financial strategy and plan which covers the next medium term period.

- Key budget assumptions
- Revenue and expenditure framework
- Operating revenue framework
- Operating expenditure framework
- Capital expenditure framework

The revenue and expenditure framework is a result of the municipality's analysis and strategic planning phases and reflect what is needed over the medium term to address the municipality's growth and development. The allocated capital budget is a short to medium term response to the funding needs.

4.2 FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of the Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that the Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities.

The Municipality's business and service delivery priorities were reviewed as part of this year's planning and budget process. Where appropriate, funds were transferred from low- to high-priority programmes so as to maintain sound financial stewardship. A critical review was also undertaken of expenditures on noncore and 'nice to have' items.

The Municipality has embarked on implementing a range of revenue collection strategies to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers. Furthermore, the Municipality will undertake various customer care initiatives to ensure the municipality truly involves all citizens in the process of ensuring a people lead government.

The financial strategy of the municipality is to achieve the following:

- Stabilised debtor's book.
- Sufficient cash flow to sustain both operations as well as internal capital spending.
- Reduce long term debt from R 40 million to zero.
- Grow the income base to reduce the burden of the residents and businesses to sustain the operations of the municipality.
- Reduce salary budget from 30% of expenditure to 20%.
- Ensure a constant surplus in the financial year with an adequate provision for debt impairment.
- Develop a budget that is in line with needs of the people and is properly cash funded.

National Treasury's MFMA Circular No. 51, 54, 58, 59, 64,66 and 67 were used to guide the compilation of the 2016/17 MTREF.

The following is a summary of the main challenges facing the Finance Department of the DLM during the next few years:

- Revenue collection
- Asset management
- SCOA implementation
- High provision for doubtful debts

TABLE 102: KEY AREAS

KEY AREA	STATUS
Tariffs	Tariff policy is approved. Pressure to implement higher than inflation increases with the added pressure of the electricity increases. This could make tariffs unaffordable for our consumers.
Supply chain management.	The supply chain management policy is in place. The section is not fully staffed.
Staffing	There are four out of five managerial vacancies and the revenue collection component needs to be strengthened.
Payment of creditors	The ability to pay creditors within 30 days is highly dependent on the collection of revenue.
Auditor general findings	Unqualified audit opinion received for 2011/12, 2012/13 ,2013/14 and 2014/15

4.3 BUDGET

- INCOME

Annual income is expected to range between R 706 million and R 894 million per annum during the next five years.

- EXPENDITURE

The maximum expenditure growth is determined by the National minister. The maximum growth limits for the 2016/17 and 2017/18 financial years are 6.2% and 5.9% respectively. Council expenditure will be R 706 million per annum for 2016/17 while the capital grants to municipality are expected to be in the order of about R 72 million.

TABLE 103: FIVE YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS

DETAILS	2015/2016 ESTIMATES	2016/2017 ESTIMATES	2017/2018 ESTIMATES	2018/2019 ESTIMATES	2019/2020 ESTIMATES	2020/2021 ESTIMATES
REVENUE	703 804 656	706,504,995	746,849,210	795,925,719	842,885,337	893,458,457
EXPENDITURE	703 804 656	706,504,995	744,606,325	790,771,917	837,427,460	887,673,107
Personnel expenses (salaries)	205,492,680	218,704,193	233,138,670	247,593,267	262,201,270	277,933,346
General Expenses	290,911,403	330,293,397	352,092,761	373,922,512	395,983,941	419,742,977
Repairs and maintenance	9,022,204	23,078,334	24,601,504	26,126,797	27,668,279	29,328,375
Capital Costs (Interest external loans)	7,452,000	7,452,000	7,943,832	8,436,350	8,934,094	9,470,140
Contributions	224,175,594	185,693,955	197,949,756	210,222,641	222,625,777	235,983,323
Total operating expenditure after reallocation	676,402,169	698,504,995	744,606,325	790,771,917	837,427,460	887,673,107
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) before CAPEX	70,799,897	8,000,000	2,242,886	5,153,803	5,457,877	5,785,350
Contributions to Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating expenditure after CAPEX	676,902,169	706,504,995	744,606,325	790,771,917	837,427,460	887,673,107
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) after internal CAPEX	71,299,897	(0)	2,242,886	5,153,803	5,457,877	5,785,350
External Capex Revenue	72 827 000	72,889,000	74,518,00	103,657,00	109,772,763	116,359,129
External Capex expenditure	72 827 000	72,889,000	74,518,00	103,657,00	109,772,763	116,359,129

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

REVENUE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Water	74,005,493	78,889,855	83,781,026	88,724,107	94,047,553
Electricity	219,075,397	233,534,373	248,013,504	262,646,301	278,405,079
Refuse	50,078,716	53,383,912	56,693,714	60,038,643	63,640,962
Sewerage	52,597,149	56,068,561	59,544,811	63,057,955	66,841,433
Assessment Rates	107,620,760	114,723,730	121,836,601	129,024,960	136,766,458
Equitable share	124,304,000	126,276,000	136,743,000	144,810,837	153,499,487
Other	78,823,480	83,972,780	89,313,062	94,582,533	100,257,458
TOTAL	706,504,995	746,849,210	795,925,719	842,885,337	893,458,457
EXPENDITUE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Salaries	223 990 434	238 773 803	253 577 779	268 538 868	284 651 200
Repairs and maintenance	19 021 905	20 277 351	21 534 546	22 805 085	24 173 390
Capital expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions	186 398 182	198 700 462	211 019 890	223 470 064	236 878 268
Interest on loans	8 073 000	8 605 818	9 139 379	9 678 602	10 259 318
General expenses	266 321 135	283 898 330	301 500 026	319 288 528	338 445 840
TOTAL	703 804 656	750 255 763	796 771 621	843 781 146	894 408 015

TABLE 104: EXPENDITURE BUDGET BY MAIN VOTE

MAIN VOTE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Council	57,031,655	61,704,764	65,530,459	69,396,756	73,560,562
Municipal Manager	78,553,971	85,738,533	88,930,322	94,177,211	99,827,844
Finance	105,490,676	112,453,061	119,425,150	126,471,234	134,059,508
Community Services	73,145,670	77,973,284	82,807,627	87,693,277	92,954,874
LED	11,838,980	12,620,353	13,402,815	14,193,581	15,045,196
Public Woks	340,248,616	362,705,024	385,192,936	407,919,107	432,394,254
Corporate services	31,342,688	33,411,306	35,482,806	37,576,292	39,830,870

TABLE 105: BUDGET ALIGNMENT WITH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

PRIORITIES	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2019/2021
ROADS	-	-	-	-	-
SPORTS	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICITY	9 000 000	5 000 000	5 660 460	95 994 427	6 354 093
WATER	29 000 000	40 827 800	43 359 124	45 917 312	48 672 351
SANITATION	-	-	-	-	-
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	37 892 000	39 518 000	41 657 000	44 114 763	46 761 649
TOTAL	72 889 000	74 518 000	103 657 000	109 772 763	116 359 129

TABLE 106: BUDGET SOURCE OF INCOME OR FUNDING

BUDGET 2015/16	BUDGET 2016/17	BUDGET 2017/18	BUDGET TOTAL
Municipal income			
-	-	-	-
MIG			
37,428,000	36,892,000	36,892,000	121, 097 ,187
Water Services Operating Subsidy Grant			
2,720,000	-	-	9,978,810
Water Services Operating Subsidy			
-	-	-	-
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant			
35,580,000	25,997,000	30,000,000	103,208,113
EPWP Grant			
1,000,000	1,000,000	1 132,092	2 198 092
Integrated electrification programme			
5,000,000	5, 330,000	5,660,460	15,990,000

4.4 REVENUE FRAMEWORK

- **Tariff Setting**

Tariff setting is done annually with a projection for the next five years. The valuation roll has been finalised and a supplementary roll is done annually. Property rates should grow from 13% to at least 25% in the next five years.

- **Water**

The water tariffs of the municipality need to be revised to be more in line with market standards and the scarcity of the resource

- **Sanitation**

The sanitation tariff structure needs to be realigned so that it becomes controllable by the residents.

- **Electricity**

With the exorbitant price increases forced on us by Eskom means the whole electricity tariff structure is jeopardised.

It is difficult to predict the tariffs for electricity going forward as the NERSA allows Eskom much higher increase than they allow municipalities. This places exceptional pressure on our gross profit margins.

- **Waste-Removal services**

Waste removal is moving into a trend towards recycling. This means that with the implementation of a recycling works at the main refuse station it could lead to a reduction in the running costs of our landfill sites. The municipality is currently paying approximately R20 million per annum to manage the site. If this can be reduced, it could have a significant impact on the tariff structure.

- **Other Tariffs**

In the past the municipality increased its sundry tariffs by a percentage each year. The municipality will need to do a cost analysis for all of its tariffs to ensure that they charged correctly. In order to do this the municipality will need to break the sundry tariffs down and start with the costing based on the 80/20 principle.

- **Equitable Share**

The equitable share has been promulgated in the MTEF for the next three years. The municipality will need to reduce its reliance on this grant, but will need to relook at its property rates charges to subsidise this. We are not at the moment looking into this, but it will need to be a project for the future.

4.5 HOUSEHOLDS BILLS

TABLE 107: HOUSEHOLDS BILLS: MIDDLE INCOME RANGE

DESCRIPTION	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	CURRENT YEAR 2015/16			2015/16 MEDIUM TERM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK			BUDGET YEAR +2 2017/18
	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	ORIGINAL BUDGET	ADJUSTED BUDGET	FULL YEAR FORECAST	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16 %incr.	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16	BUDGET YEAR +1 2016/17	
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	411.96	436.68	467.25	495.28	495.28	495.28	7.0%	529.95	561.75	595.45
Electricity: Basic levy	102.47	108.61	116.22	124.81	124.81	124.81	12.7%	140.64	150.49	161.02
Electricity: Consumption	984.37	1,043.43	1,116.47	1,198.98	1,198.98	1,198.98	12.7%	1,351.13	1,445.71	1,546.91
Water: Basic levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0%	–	–	–
Water: Consumption	186.73	197.93	235.47	249.60	249.60	249.60	7.0%	267.07	283.09	300.08
Sanitation	139.15	147.50	157.83	167.30	167.30	167.30	7.0%	179.01	189.75	201.13
Refuse removal	97.79	103.66	110.91	117.57	117.57	117.57	7.0%	125.80	133.34	141.34
Other										
sub-total	1,922.47	2,037.81	2,204.14	2,353.53	2,353.53	2,353.53	10.2%	2,593.60	2,764.13	2,945.94
VAT on Services	211.47	224.16	243.17	260.15	260.15	260.15		288.91	308.33	329.07
Total large household bill:	2,133.94	2,261.97	2,447.31	2,613.68	2,613.68	2,613.68	10.3%	2,882.51	3,072.47	3,275.01
% increase/- decrease		6.0%	8.2%	6.8%	–	–		10.3%	6.6%	6.6%

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TABLE 108: MONTHLY ACCOUNT FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSEHOLDS RANGE

DESCRIPTION	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	CURRENT YEAR 2015/16			2015/16 MEDIUM TERM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK			BUDGET YEAR +2 2017/18
	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	ORIGINAL BUDGET	ADJUSTED BUDGET	FULL YEAR FORECAST	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16 %INCR.	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16	BUDGET YEAR +1 2016/17	
RAND/CENT										
Monthly Account for Household - 'Middle Income Range'										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	411.96	436.68	467.25	495.28	495.28	495.28	7.0%	529.95	561.75	595.45
Electricity: Basic levy	102.47	108.61	116.22	124.81	124.81	124.81	12.7%	140.64	150.49	161.02
Electricity: Consumption	984.37	1,043.43	1,116.47	1,198.98	1,198.98	1,198.98	12.7%	1,351.13	1,445.71	1,546.91
Water: Basic levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0%	–	–	–
Water: Consumption	186.73	197.93	235.47	249.60	249.60	249.60	7.0%	267.07	283.09	300.08
Sanitation	139.15	147.50	157.83	167.30	167.30	167.30	7.0%	179.01	189.75	201.13
Refuse removal	97.79	103.66	110.91	117.57	117.57	117.57	7.0%	125.80	133.34	141.34
Other										
sub-total	1,922.47	2,037.81	2,204.14	2,353.53	2,353.53	2,353.53	10.2%	2,593.60	2,764.13	2,945.94
VAT on Services	211.47	224.16	243.17	260.15	260.15	260.15		288.91	308.33	329.07
Total large household bill:	2,133.94	2,261.97	2,447.31	2,613.68	2,613.68	2,613.68	10.3%	2,882.51	3,072.47	3,275.01
% increase/- decrease		6.0%	8.2%	6.8%	–	–		10.3%	6.6%	6.6%

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TABLE 109: INDIGENTS HOUSEHOLDS RECIEVENG FREE BASIC SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	CURRENT YEAR 2015/16			2015/16 MEDIUM TERM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK			
	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	AUDITED OUTCOME	ORIGINAL BUDGET	ADJUSTED BUDGET	FULL YEAR FORECAST	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16 %INCR.	BUDGET YEAR 2015/16	BUDGET YEAR +1 2016/17	BUDGET YEAR +2 2017/18
RAND/CENT										
Monthly Account for Household - 'Indigent' Household receiving free basic services										
Rates and services charges:										
Property rates	14.74	15.62	16.72	17.72	17.72	17.72	7.0%	18.96	20.10	21.30
Electricity: Basic levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.7%	–	–	–
Electricity: Consumption	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.7%	–	–	–
Water: Basic levy	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.0%	–	–	–
Water: Consumption	–	–	23.68	25.11	25.11	25.11	7.0%	26.86	28.47	30.18
Sanitation	69.58	73.75	78.91	83.65	83.65	83.65	7.0%	89.50	94.87	100.57
Refuse removal	97.79	103.66	110.91	117.57	117.57	117.57	7.0%	125.80	133.34	141.34
Other										
sub-total	182.10	193.03	230.22	244.04	244.04	244.04	7.0%	261.12	276.79	293.39
VAT on Services	23.43	24.84	29.89	31.68	31.68	31.68				
Total small household bill:	205.53	217.86	260.11	275.72	275.72	275.72	(5.3%)	261.12	276.79	293.39
% increase/- decrease		6.0%	19.4%	6.0%	–	–		(5.3%)	6.0%	6.0%

4.6: CAPITAL PROJECTS:**KPA 1: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT****TABLE 110: CAPITAL PROJECT LIST
WATER PROVISION**

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
WATER	DLM fencing of reservoir water and waste water treatment works.	DLM	MIG	R775 289 00		
	Provide water to community on farms (jojo tanks)		internal	R1million		
	Upgrading of sewage and 2.4MI waste water treatment works.	Mautse	MIG	R5 987 306 42		
	Upgrading of Water Purification works (163894)	Clarens/Khubetswana	MIG	R1085 535		

SANITATION PROVISION

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
SANITATION	Upgrading of Sewage and 2.2ML Wastewater Treatment works	Mashaeng	MIG	R5 987 306 23		
	Upgrading of Sewage and 2.4ML Wastewater Treatment works	Mautse	MIG	R894 307 63		
	Conversion of 1600 VIP toilets into water-borne sanitation system	Fateng tse Ntsho /Paul Roux	MIG	R356 959 29		
	Conversion of 730 VIP toilets into water-borne sanitation system	Mautse/Rosendal	MIG	R336 000 00		
	VIP Toilets to communities on farms	Identified Areas	Internal Budget	R1 million		

ELECTRICITY PROVISION

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Electricity	Installation of bulk infrastructure Vogelfontein development	Vogelfontein	DOE	R 5 million		
	Installation of 14 high masts lights in hot spot areas and in all wards in the units of Dihlabeng. 4 per financial year	All Units of Dihlabeng	Internal Budget	R 2 000 000	R3 466 000	R854 000 00
	Bears substation Creamery substation Wheatland Paul roux Town hall	Paul roux	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
	CBD including all ward with street lights. All Wards with Traffic lights.	All Units of Dihlabeng	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
		All Units of Dihlabeng	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-

ROADS AND STORMWATER

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Roads and Storm Water	Construction of 1.km Block Paved Roads	Fateng tse Ntsho/ Paul Roux	MIG	R4 035 921	-	-
	Construction of 1.8km Block Paved Roads.	Mautse/Rosendal	MIG	R2 987 689 05	-	-
	Pavement management system. Storm water Master Plan & Roads Master Plan.	ALL DLM UNITS	Internal Budget	R 2 m Unfunded	-	-
	Construction of block Paved Road and Storm water channel in all DLM Wards	ALL DLM UNITS	Internal Budget	Unfunded	R 18 million	
	Upgrading of 3 km of roads	Bethlehem/ Bakenpark/ Bohlokong	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
	2 km of roads paved.	Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
	Construction of 1.8km Block Paved roads and storm water	Bohlokong	MIG	R6 718 265 43	R4 081 734	-
	Construction of 1.5km block Paved Road and Storm water channel	Khubetswana	MIG	-	R11 645 644	R454 355
	Construction of 1.2km Block Paved Roads and Storm water	Mashaeng	MIG	-		R8 046 000

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Human Settlement	Upgrading of two existing informal settlements (Opening Township registry & installation of electricity).		DOE	R 1.2 m	-	-
	Repairs & Maintenance of Municipal residential properties.		Internal Budget	R1Million – Unfunded	-	-
	Open Township registry in Kgubetswana and Mashaeng.	Khubetswana and Mashaeng	Internal Budget	R 2 m Unfunded	-	-
	Acquire land parcels in Bethlehem for future human settlements.	Bethlehem	Housing Dev. Agency	R 5 m	-	-
	Surveying of Sites	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
	Audit of municipal properties within DLM	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	Unfunded	-	-
	Completion of Incomplete RDP Houses	All DLM Units	Human Settlement Department	Unfunded	-	-
	Township revitalisation for dilapidated houses	All DLM Units	Human Settlement	R 0.00	-	-
	Upgrading of two roomed houses.	Bethlehem	Human Settlement	R 0.00	-	-

WASTE AND REFUSE REMOVAL

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
REFUSE REMOVAL	Clearing of illegal corner dumps on a quarterly basis	DLM	Municipal Budget Unfunded	R1 000 000.00	-	-
	Upgrading and commissioning of Transfer Stations Rosendal,PaulRoux ,Fourieburg	DLM	Source of Funding: internal	R600 000.00	-	-
	Provide wheelie bins to communities	DLM	Internal	R500 000.00	-	-
	Appoint a Service Provider to operate and maintain the landfill site	DLM	: internal	R 9 000 000.00	-	-
	Placing of refuse removal receptacle	DLM	Source of Funding: internal	R50 000.00	-	-

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Waste Management	Management of transfer stations and landfill sites	All Units of DLM	Internal	R 10mil (5mil) Shortfall R 5,3Million Unfunded	-	-

SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Sports, Arts and Culture	Hosting of DLM rural games	DLM	Internal		-	-
	Support Sport for Sports Activities	All Units of DLM	Internal	R 5 084 912 Unfunded	-	-
	Hosting of Inter-Municipal games SAMSRA games	DLM		R 350 000 Unfunded	-	-
	Sporting facility Multi-purpose	Bohlokong Ward 6	MIG Internal Budget	R13mil MIG (R 47mil) R2,5mil Internal (Unfunded)	-	-
	8 Arts and Culture events.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R 350 000 Unfunded	-	-
	Upgrading of Recreational and Sport Facilities	Bohlokong /Bethlehem	MIG	R6 127 854	R5 852 279	R367 778
	Upgrading of show grounds	DLM	Municipal Budget Unfunded			
	Bohlokong upgrading of 2 nd sport and recreational facilities	Bohlokong/Bethlehem	R4 505 141 59	R4 505 141 59		
	Establishment and support for Sports council	DLM	Unfunded	R1 700 000		
	Upgrading of recreational and sports facilities ,Bakenpark and Bersig	DLM	MIG	R 1 700 000.00		
	Upgrading of Goble park	DLM	Municipal Budget Unfunded	Municipal Budget Unfunded		

PARKS AND CEMETERIES

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
PARKS AND CEMETERIES	Implementation of maintenance plan.	Mashaeng	MIG	R167 491.00	-	-
	Planting of 250 trees in Dihlabeng	DLM	MIG		-	-
	Construction of new Cemetery in Mashaeng	Mashaeng		R1 million MIG Unfunded	-	-

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Irrigation system of Town hall and Moderkerk and continuous maintenance	DLM	INTERNAL	R 225 000.00	-	-
	Development of parks: Bohlokong (ward 1), Fouriesburg (ward 13) and continuous maintenance	Bohlokong (ward 1), Fouriesburg (ward 13)	INTERNAL	R 900 000.00	-	-
	Development of town entrance: Bethlehem unit and continuous maintenance	DLM	INTERNAL	R 900 000.00	-	-
	Auditing and Fencing of historical trees: Dihlabeng Local Municipality	DLM	INTERNAL	R 175 000.00	-	-
	Cherry picker truck for pruning of high street trees	DLM	INTERNAL	R 800 000.00	-	-
	Extension of the tar road at Utopia cemetery	DLM	INTERNAL	R 1 000 000	-	-

LIBRARIES

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Libraries	Maintenance of library buildings.	All DLM Units	DSACR	-	-	-
	Construction of library.Clarens	Clarens, Rosendal and Volgefontein	DSACR	-	-	-
	Financial assistance for public library services.	All DLM Units	DSACR	R 1,6mil	-	-
	Presenting spelling Bee competition.	All DLM Units	DSACR	-	-	-
	Reading festival competition.	All DLM Units		R 1382 000	-	-
	Celebration of National and International days	All DLM Units		R 1 382 000	-	-

PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY AND FIRE

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
PUBLIC SAFETY, EMERGENCY AND FIRE	Reviewed and approved Disaster Management Plan	DLM	INTERNAL	R450 000.00	-	-
	Construction of at least one Fire Station.	DLM	INTERNAL	R6 500 000.00	-	-
	Parking meters installed in all CBD areas of DLM.	DLM	INTERNAL	R1 550 000.00	-	-
	Training & capacity programmes	DLM	INTERNAL	R300 000.00	-	-
	Installation of traffic lights (5,9,16,3)	DLM	INTERNAL	R190 000.00	-	-

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Active Inter Departmental Advisor Forum with quarterly meetings	DLM	INTERNAL	INTERNAL	-	-
	Erection & naming streets in DLM	DLM	INTERNAL	INTERNAL	-	-

KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE & AGRO PROCESSING

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Agriculture & Agro processing	Provide support for 8 emerging Farmers.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R2 480,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Provide opportunities for 5 Agro Processing Projects.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R800 000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Provide land for commonages	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R700,000.00 Unfunded	-	-

AIRFIELD DEVELOPMENT

SMALL MEDIUM MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (SMME'S)

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Small Medium Micro Enterprise Development SMME's	Provide support to 30 coop and support of 13 SMMEs	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R 1MILLION UNFUNDED	-	-
	Provide support to 23 Hair Saloons	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R700 000.00 UNFUNDED	-	-
	Provide support for 23 Chicken projects (poultry)	Bethlehem	Internal Budget	R1MILLION UNFUNDED	-	-
	Provide support for Hawkers and Tack shops	DLM		R1MILLION UNFUNDED		

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Tourism Development	Hosting of Hot Air Balloon Show , Jazz Festival Gospel, Youth, Summer & Women Festivals	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R250,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Development of tourism route and tourism package	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R250,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Upgrading of 2 accommodation facilities	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R150,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Support 8 tourism SMME	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R100,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Upgrade of tourism signage	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R150,000.00 Unfunded	-	-
	Development of 1 arts and craft Centre	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R50,000.00 Unfunded	-	-

KPA 3: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

CORPORATE SERVICE

PRIORITY	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET ALLOCATION		
				2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Corporate Service	DLM training for management and staff.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R3M	-	-
	DLM Employees wellness programme.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	R350 000	-	-
	Development and communication of service standards.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	Operational Budget	-	-
	DLM Graduate development program.	All DLM Units	Internal Budget	SALARY BUDGET	-	-
	DLM training as per work skills plan.	All DLM Units	LGSETA	LGSETA Funding	-	-

CHAPTER 5: INTEGRATION PHASE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will provide a high-level overview of how the sector plans relate to the status quo analysis, strategic objectives and programmes and projects. Sector plans must indicate strategic interventions that respond to the status quo assessment.

At the core of the new system of local government is the ability of municipalities to coordinate and integrate programmes of other government spheres and sectors implemented in their space. This role is very critical given that all government programmes and services are delivered in municipal spaces. In this regard, the integrated development planning process becomes a vehicle to facilitate integrated development and ensure that local government outcomes contained in the White Paper on Local Government are attained. The approach and plans to achieve these outcomes are contained in various national and provincial legislations and policy frameworks.

National departments, through legislation and policies, express government priorities, strategies, plans and programmes. The legislation and policies also require municipalities to develop sector-specific plans to guide the rendering of certain services.

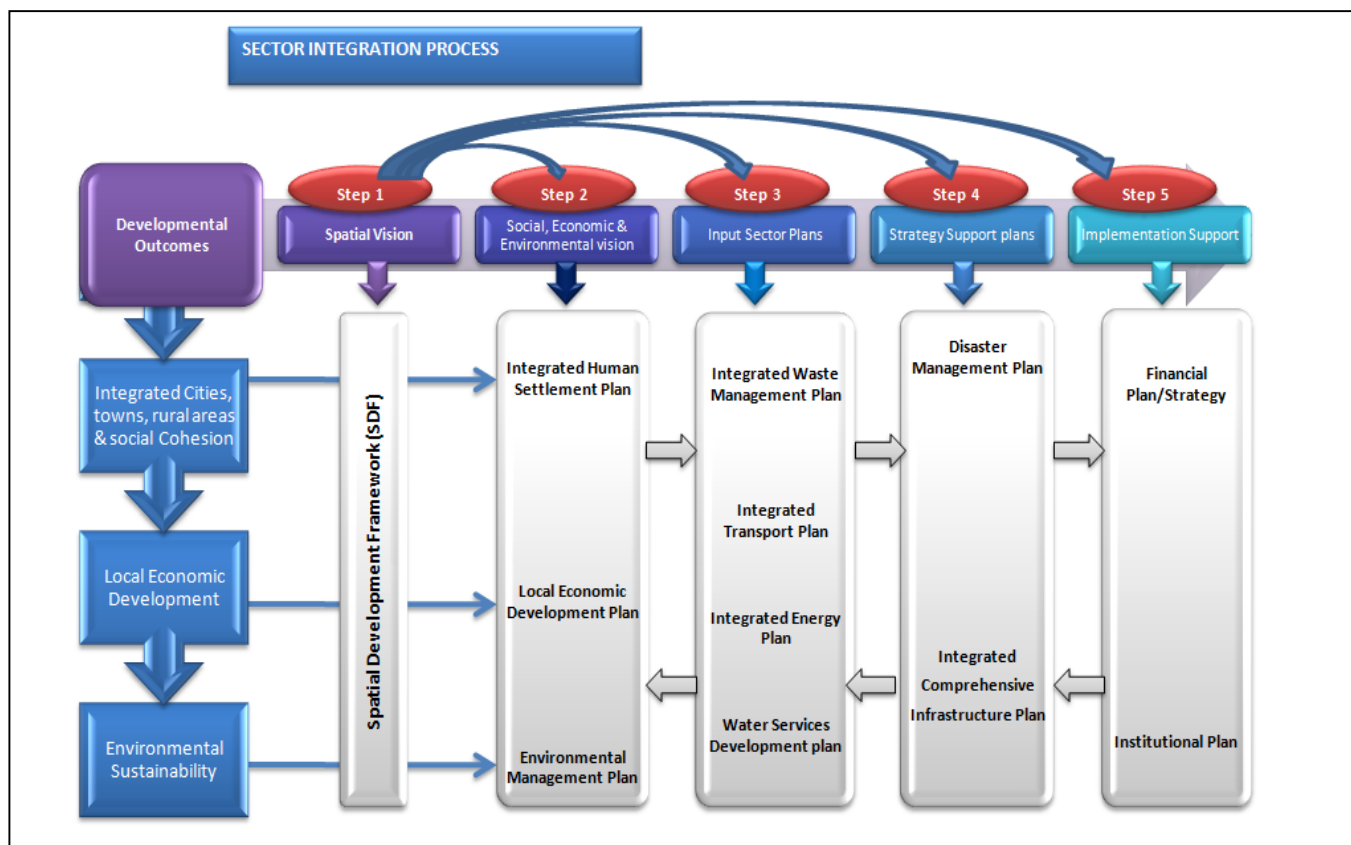
5.1.1 HIERARCHY OF SECTOR PLANS

Sector plans should not be developed in isolation of one another, but there must be a sequential way of developing them. The development of these plans requires cooperation among various units in the municipality so that linkages are identified to ensure that service-specific plans contribute to the long-term vision of the municipality. In this regard, the sector plans can be arranged into five levels as indicated in the table below.

TABLE 111: HIERARCHY OF SECTOR PLANS

Level 1	Spatial Vision	Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
Level 2	Social, Economic and Environmental Vision	Integrated Human Settlement Plan (IHSP) Local Economic Development Plan (LEDP) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
Level 3	Service-oriented Sector Plans	Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) Integrated Transport Plans (ITP) Integrated Energy Plans (IEP) Sports and Recreations Plan (SRP)
Level 4	Strategy Support Plans	Disaster Management Plan (DMP) Integrated Comprehensive Infrastructure Plans (ICIP)
Level 5	Implementation Support Plans	Financial Plan/Strategy Institutional Plan

FIGURE D: SECTOR INTEGRATION PROCESS



5.1.2: SECTOR PLANS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The Municipality undertook an exercise of integrating the various projects, strategies and objectives throughout the planning process of this IDP. The identified integrated programmes are presented hereunder, including and their status of development and/or review.

TABLE 112: DLM Sector Plan

CRITICAL COMPONENTS	AVAILABLE/NOT AVAILABLE	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Spatial Development Framework	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Public Works
LED Strategy	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Economic Development and Planning
Work skills Plan	Available	Adopted	Director : Community Services
Disaster Management Plan	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Community Services
Water Service Development Plan	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Technical Services and Public Works
Housing Sector Plan	Available	To be Reviewed	Director: Public Works
Human Resources Strategy	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Corporate Service
Organisational PMS	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Corporate Services
Communication strategy	Available	To be reviewed	Director: Corporate Services

5.3 HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW OF SECTOR PLANS

5.3.1 DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

URBAN DEVELOPMENT: HIERACHY OF TOWNS

Bethlehem/Bohlokong - can be viewed as the “Capital” of the Eastern Free State and is situated approximately 240km north-east of Bloemfontein, 140km east of Kroonstad and 90km west of Harrismith. The town forms part of the Highland Route and is located 80 km from Qwa-Qwa and 60km from the Golden Gate Highlands. The town originally developed as a service centre.

Growth is stimulated by the strategic location of the area that presently serves as a central regional centre. This is attributed to the fact that the area is situated adjacent to the N5 National Road between Bloemfontein and Durban. Bethlehem/Bohlokong are also directly linked to other towns such as Kroonstad, Reitz, Warden and Ficksburg. The accessibility of the town is further emphasized by the prominence of the railway station at the Kroonstad/Durban and Bloemfontein/Frankfort railway intersection in the urban area.

Clarens/Kgubetswana, often referred to as the “Switzerland of South Africa”, is situated approximately 34km south-east of Bethlehem. Clarens/Kgubetswana is 20km from the Golden Gate Highlands. This urban area is situated 10km from the Lesotho boarder and has a splendid view of the Maluti Mountains. The past few years experienced a rapid growth in the tourist industry. The urban area and surroundings is known for its “arts and craft” route in the picturesque sandstone Rooiberg and the Maluti Mountains.

Paul Roux/Fateng-tse-Ntsho is situated 35km west of Bethlehem. This urban area is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas. Bethlehem influences the area to a great extent as a large service centre in close proximity.

Fouriesburg/ Mashaeng is situated on the R26 route and in close proximity of Lesotho. The town’s location in relation to other major centres is as follows: 49km from Bethlehem and 46km from Ficksburg. Situated within the former Fouriesburg District, this urban area is predominantly the function of a small service centre to the surrounding agricultural communities. This primary function is being supported by tourism as the latter industry is starting to gain momentum in the Eastern Free State.

Rosendal/ Mautse is approximately 60km south west of Bethlehem, 40km south east of Senekal and 40km north of Ficksburg. The town is located in an area of agricultural significance and mainly provides services in this regard to the surrounding rural areas, together with a growth in tourism.

URBANISATION

STRATEGIC SPATIAL VISION

According to the 2012-2017 Dihlabeng Local Municipal Draft IDP, the vision for the Dihlabeng Local Municipality is “To be a Municipality committed to provide effective services to its community.”

The development priorities of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality are (Draft IDP, 2012-2017):

Enhancing Economic Development and Job Creation by:

- Local Economic Development
- Tourism Growth
- Land Reform

Providing and facilitating Sustainable Infrastructure through:

- Infrastructure Provision
- Alleviation of Housing Need
- Providing of Sport and Recreation
- Providing of Cemeteries
- Sufficient Community Facilities

Investing in the Development of People by:

- Promoting Education
- Promoting Health and Social Welfare
- Youth Development
- Promoting and supporting cross cutting issues such as elderly persons, disabled persons and gender equity

Ensure a safe environment by:

- Promoting Safety and Security

Good Co-operative Governance with Sustainable use of Resources and use of the environment by:

- providing democratic and accountable government for Local communities
- encouraging the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of Local Government
- Facilitating the culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff, and
- assigning the clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of these administrative units and mechanisms.

Based on the development priorities for the Dihlabeng Local Municipality, the current status and future planning for each of the settlement areas within the municipality and the 2012 SDF stakeholder workshops, the following visions were established for each of the towns within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality:

- **Bethlehem & Bohlakong**

To be a service hub contributing to the quality of life of all the residents living within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality

- **Clarens & Kgubetswana**

To be a sustainable and proudly South African village sharing and protecting its valuable natural resources
To be the anchor in the Dihlabeng Local Municipality through diversity in agriculture and tourism

- **Rosendal & Mautse**

To be an agricultural and cultural hub creating opportunities to all residents

- **Paul Roux & Fateng-Tse-Ntsho**

To be a unique farm village with sustainable and environmentally-friendly development

Based on the aforementioned vision of each town, the following vision has been established for the whole of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality:

- To be a municipality promoting sustainable development whilst sustaining and integrating the environment, tourism, agriculture and economic development in creating job opportunities and enhancing the quality of life for all residents.
- The spatial implication of this vision is to ensure that focus is placed on the linkages between the towns and surrounding municipalities, developing and expanding the towns in such a manner so as to attract investment and tourism and always protecting and expanding the primary resource development of the municipality, namely agriculture.
- Within this framework focus must be placed on the individual persons, considering their movement patterns and work-home relations and environments. Diversity must be sustained by placing high importance on cultural ways and individuality when considering spatial development and transformation.

5.3.2 OBJECTIVES FOR DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SDF

URBAN

The effective integration of communities, especially low income communities, into the urban area as a whole

- To encourage CBD development in the low cost / high density areas
- To redefine and or extend the business and light industrial areas
- To encourage utilisation of the existing underutilized industrial areas
- Provision and protection of sufficient public open spaces and parks

Encourage growth and strengthen the tourism capacity and capability of all the towns by sustaining and focusing on linkages

The sustainable utilisation of the environment by means of optimum utilisation of natural resources and land
A tentative Transportation Plan is in the process of development in order to ensure sufficient transportation for all.

Provision of services/bulk infrastructure for the purpose of appropriate land development and expansion

Positively performing settlements (that are convenient, equitable, efficient and attractive and that promote economic growth)

Towns with ecological sustainable developments, respecting landscapes and creating a sense of place

Focus on improving the quality of the public environment in degraded areas and as an integral part of all new developments

Promote new settlement areas with mixed land use

To pursue a more compact and viable urban form, thereby facilitating medium to higher densities by means of infill development and densification where possible

Ensure progressive informal settlement upgrading

Promote sufficient commonage and management of informal settlement upgrading.

RURAL

Providing a conducive environment for agricultural production and economic returns

Enhancing food security in rural areas

Reducing poverty through rural development

SCENARIO PLANNING

Scenario planning was done for the Dihlabeng Local Municipality to ensure effective and sustainable proposals and alternative scenarios for the future development of the municipality. The following key aspects were considered:

- The vision and development of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality and each of the towns
- The need for development, expansion and economic development
- The supply and possible future expansions, capacities and allowances of infrastructure
- The availability and usability of municipal and vacant land
- Amount of and access to Commonage
- The size and purpose of the urban edge, considering the activities and localities which are to be included
- Densification and infill development
- Nodes and corridors
- The current and possible future status of small holdings

5.4 GROWTH POTENTIAL

The economic growth potential and socio-economic need of each of the settlements within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality are prioritised based on the follows:

TABLE: 113: GROWTH POTENTIAL

SETTLEMENT	GROWTH POTENTIAL	NEED	POPULATION(DWA 2011)
Bethlehem	High	High	66 201
Clarens	High	Low	5 745
Fouriesburg	Medium	Medium	13 649
Paul Roux	Medium	Medium	6 523
Rosendal	Low	Medium	4 066
Bethlehem	High	High	66 201
Clarens	High	Low	5 745

The above table assist in reflecting the investment focus and prioritisation which may be utilised to evaluate the investment type. The growth potential and socio-economic need distribution seen in this matrix is mainly due to the predominantly low densification that has taken place in most of the settlements within the Dihlabeng Local Municipality. According to the Dihlabeng Local Municipal Public Works and Human Settlement directorate, Bethlehem and Bohlokong have a housing need of about 14 000 houses, almost half of the total need for the entire Dihlabeng Local Municipality (27 700 houses).

5.5 DIHLABENG REGIONAL SDF

TABLE 114: URBAN SETTLEMENT

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>A total of 5 urban areas exist, known as Bethlehem and Bohlokong, Clarens and Kgubetswana, Paul Roux and Fateng Tse Ntsho, Rosendal and Mautse and Fouriesburg and Mashaeng.</p> <p>Seven nodes are proposed for the Dihlabeng SDF, these correspond with the functions and size of the specific towns in the municipality:</p> <p>The district municipality is stationed in Bethlehem and functions as an economic node in the area.</p> <p>It sustains the largest percentage of the population of the district, and harbours most functions.</p> <p>The second node for the municipality is Fouriesburg. This is a rural settlement node with main functions such as agriculture, tourism, retail and is also a private service centre node. Fouriesburg has the second most functions and also serves as a node on the international link.</p> <p>Clarens is the third node for the municipality with its main function being tourism and its second function being an agricultural node.</p> <p>The fourth node for the municipality is Paul Roux. It is a rural settlement, agricultural node and a service centre with a minor component of tourism. It also serves as a</p>	<p>Urban expansion be centralized in the 5 urban areas</p>

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>node due to its locality on the provincial transport corridor.</p> <p>The fifth node for the municipality is Rosendal which main function is being for tourism and agriculture as well as a service node for the local community.</p> <p>The last two nodes are rural nodes, the first of which is situated between Bethlehem and Fouriesburg and the second next to the N5 East of Bethlehem. These nodes are located close schools and rural development projects.</p>	

CORE AREAS

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>The following nature reserves, ecological corridors, dams, rivers, pans and critical biodiversity areas have been identified as core areas: The Golden Gate Highlands National Park has been identify as the largest core area with Qwa Qwa National Park as a portion just north of Golden Gate.</p> <p>The Golden Gate Demarcated area is partially in the jurisdiction of Dihlabeng Local Municipality, according to Notice 17 of 2008 published in the Free State Provincial Gazette.</p> <p>Clarens Nature Reserve, Wolhuterskop Nature Reserve, Pretoriuskloof Nature Reserve (Bird Sanctuary), other private nature reserves and wetlands are smaller core areas within Dihlabeng Local Municipality.</p>	<p>New urban development areas should be as close to the centre of urban areas as possible.</p> <p>New land for urban development should be directed at compacting and integrating settlement rather than spreading it further out.</p> <p>Development in core areas should be focused on agriculture and be eco focused.</p>

BUFFERS

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>Buffer areas identified; consist of a 100-meter buffer around all FEPA Rivers and a 32-meter buffer around other rivers. The rivers, dams, wetlands and pans however forms part of the core area itself.</p> <p>The Maloti Drakensberg trans frontier Project is a buffer which stretches to the eastern area of Clarens.</p> <p>Extensive Agricultural and Private Conservancies is part of the buffer area.</p>	<p>Development in the buffer areas should be low density development to reduce the impact on riparian</p> <p>Development of the buffer areas should be limited to tourism related developments.</p>

AGRICULTURE

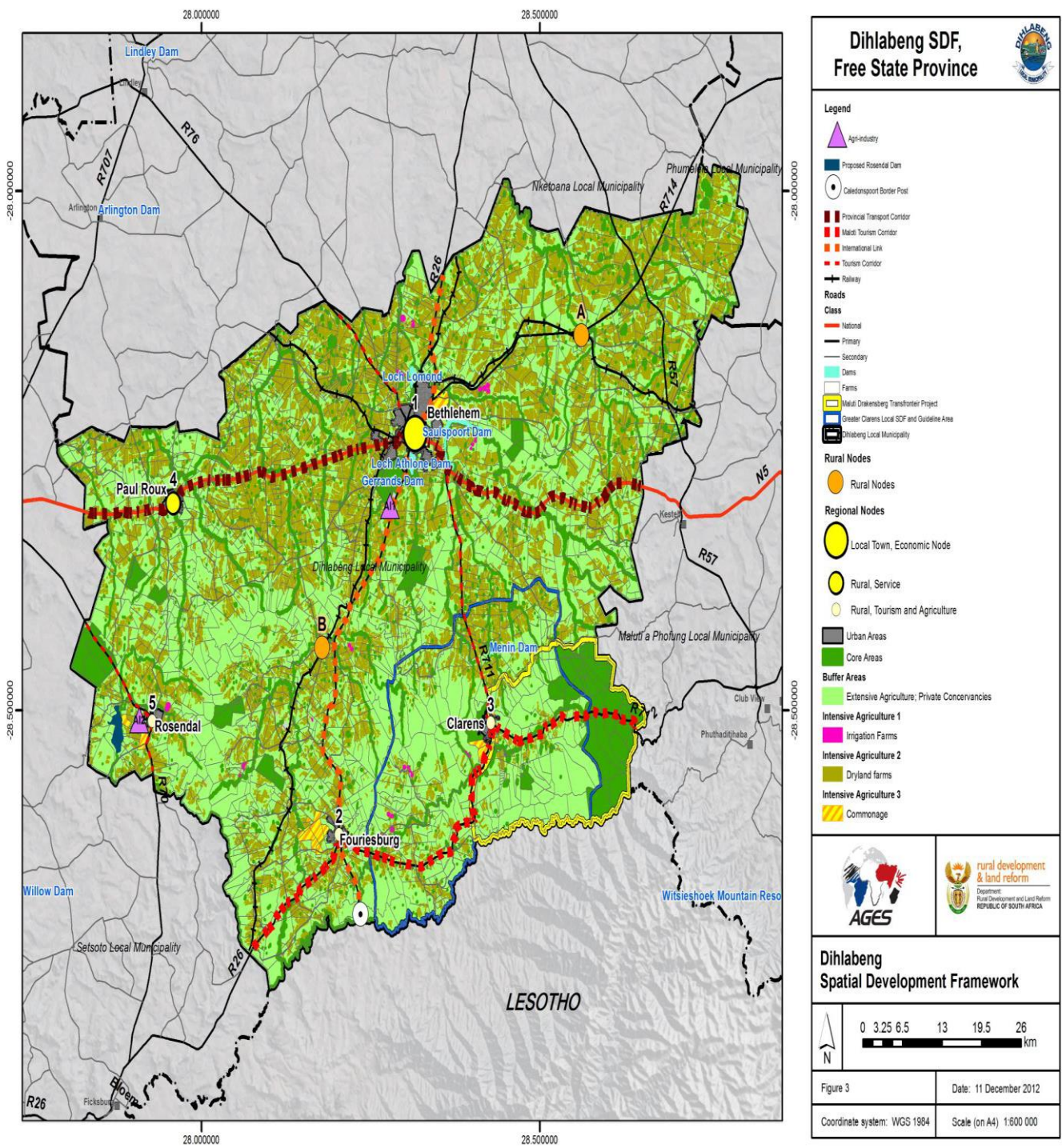
CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>Agriculture is divided into two main categories, Intensive and Extensive Agriculture.</p> <p>Intensive Agriculture consists of Intensive Agriculture 1, Intensive Agricultural 2, and Intensive Agriculture 3.</p>	<p>Intensive agricultural area should be protected.</p> <p>It is proposed that development be focused on areas of extensive agriculture.</p>

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>Intensive Agriculture 1 is identified as irrigation farms, Intensive Agriculture 2 refers to dry land agricultural areas and Intensive Agriculture 3 is as commonage. The following key agricultural land reform and rural projects are located in the Dihlabeng Local Municipality: Business Farmers Trust (BFT) – an award winning international export apple production farm, situated on SLAG land reform land 6.5 km south of Bethlehem. Henry Vegetable and Asparagus factory project – This factory is located in Ficksburg, aims to create additional work in Fouriesburg and Rosendal by supporting reworking of small scale farming produces in the area</p> <p>Rural Nodes</p> <p>Two rural nodes were identified: The first (Node A) at Kransfontein and the second near the Slabberts between Fouriesburg and Bethlehem (Rural Node B) Small scale farming development in the eastern Free State based on the development of the Rosendal Dam, which includes the irrigation of 400 hectare for 80 new small farmers</p>	<p>These existing rural agriculture and land reform projects should be closely monitored and similar projects established to ensure economic development and upliftment</p> <p>Improvement of social facilities at the identified strategic localities is proposed. The main core function of these nodes should be service delivery to the rural communities. Land uses allowed in the node consist of multipurpose community development centres as well as related social services and infrastructure that include, satellite police stations, community pay points, etc. Roads around these areas should also be prioritised.</p>

TRANSPORTATION AND KEY LINKAGES

CURRENT STATUS	PROPOSALS
<p>Provincial Transport Corridor:</p> <p>The N5 is a national road linking the N1 with Harrismith through the Dihlabeng Local Municipal area and forms a Provincial Transport Corridor.</p> <p>The Maloti Tourism Corridor:</p> <p>From the R712 (Golden Gate – Clarens) and the R711 (between Clarens and Fouriesburg) to the R26 (Fouriesburg to Ficksburg).</p> <p>International Link:</p> <p>The R711 linking Clarens with Lesotho via Fouriesburg.</p> <p>Tourism Corridor:</p> <p>Provincial roads passing through the municipal area are identified as linkages and consist of the R26 linking Ficksburg with Reitz, the R712 linking Bethlehem with Phuthaditjhaba through Clarens and the Maluti Drakensberg Tourism area, the R714 linking Bethlehem with Warden and the R70 linking Senekal with Ficksburg via Rosendal</p> <p>The R711 (between Clarens and Bethlehem) and the R70 (Rosendal to Senekal) are considered as tourism routes.</p> <p>Connection Corridors consist of the railway lines linking Bethlehem and Arlington, Bethlehem and Reitz, Bethlehem and Harrismith as well as Bethlehem and Ficksburg.</p>	<p>A truck stop for heavy vehicle overnight facilities is proposed along the transport corridor. The location of the truck stop will be viable to the north or south of Bethlehem, along the N5.</p> <p>The Maloti Tourism Corridor is proposed for the R712.</p> <p>tourism corridor is proposed for the R711 from Bethlehem to Clarens, as well as for the R70 through Rosendal</p> <p>An agricultural tourism corridor is proposed for the R26 from Bethlehem to Fouriesburg as well as the R714 from Bethlehem in the direction of Warden.</p> <p>Negotiations should be lodged with Transnet, with regard to the current upgrading program of railway infrastructure in the municipal area.</p> <p>All the identified corridors should protect the surrounding beautification and sense of place in rural areas.</p>

DLM REGIONAL MAP: MAP III





DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Bethlehem is the main town in Dihlabeng, with the most functions; it has a large influence sphere that covers an area larger than Dihlabeng itself. Because of the size of Bethlehem, including Bohlokong, more nodes are required to comply with relevant spatial planning principles and tools such as to reduce travelling distance and establishing a sense of loci standi. Eight new nodes are proposed for Bethlehem, Bohlokong and Bakenpark. The focus is further to link all the towns in Dihlabeng, while providing industrial, business and administrative services. The corridors will stimulate business development.

Existing Residential:

Future Neighbourhood Developments can be identified as priority areas for development with regard to the need for housing of the different income groups. The following areas are identified in no specific order:

Area 1: Panorama east is located north east of the Casino (Panorama: Middle income housing).

Area 2: Vogelfontein is located north of the Ballyduff smallholdings (Vogelfontein: Low income housing).

Area 3: Bergsig is located to the west in the urban area south of the proposed Northern bypass (Bergsig: Low income housing).

Area 4: Wolhuterskop is located east of Eden smallholdings (High income housing).

Areas 5: Two areas located north and east of Bohlokong (Low income housing).

Areas 6: Three areas located east of the Kromkloof agricultural holdings (Middle income housing).

Area 7: Areas east of Loch Athlone dam (High income housing).

Area 8: The area is located south of the N5 to Harrismith (High income housing).

Area 9: Five areas are located north of the existing industrial area (Low income housing).

Area 10: The area is located north west of the Loch Lomond dam (Low income housing).

Areas 11: Four areas are located to the eastern part in the urban area (Middle and high income housing).

KEY AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The areas of opportunity and investment are the nodes, professional areas for professional development, as well as the mixed-use development opportunities next to the railway & airport. The challenge in these areas may be the supply of municipal services and external access.

Another challenge for the nodes is that businesses do not cluster within the nodes. Challenges will be to keep residential development & informal settlement from developing on land earmarked for proclaimed & future roads, existing open spaces and future educational areas.

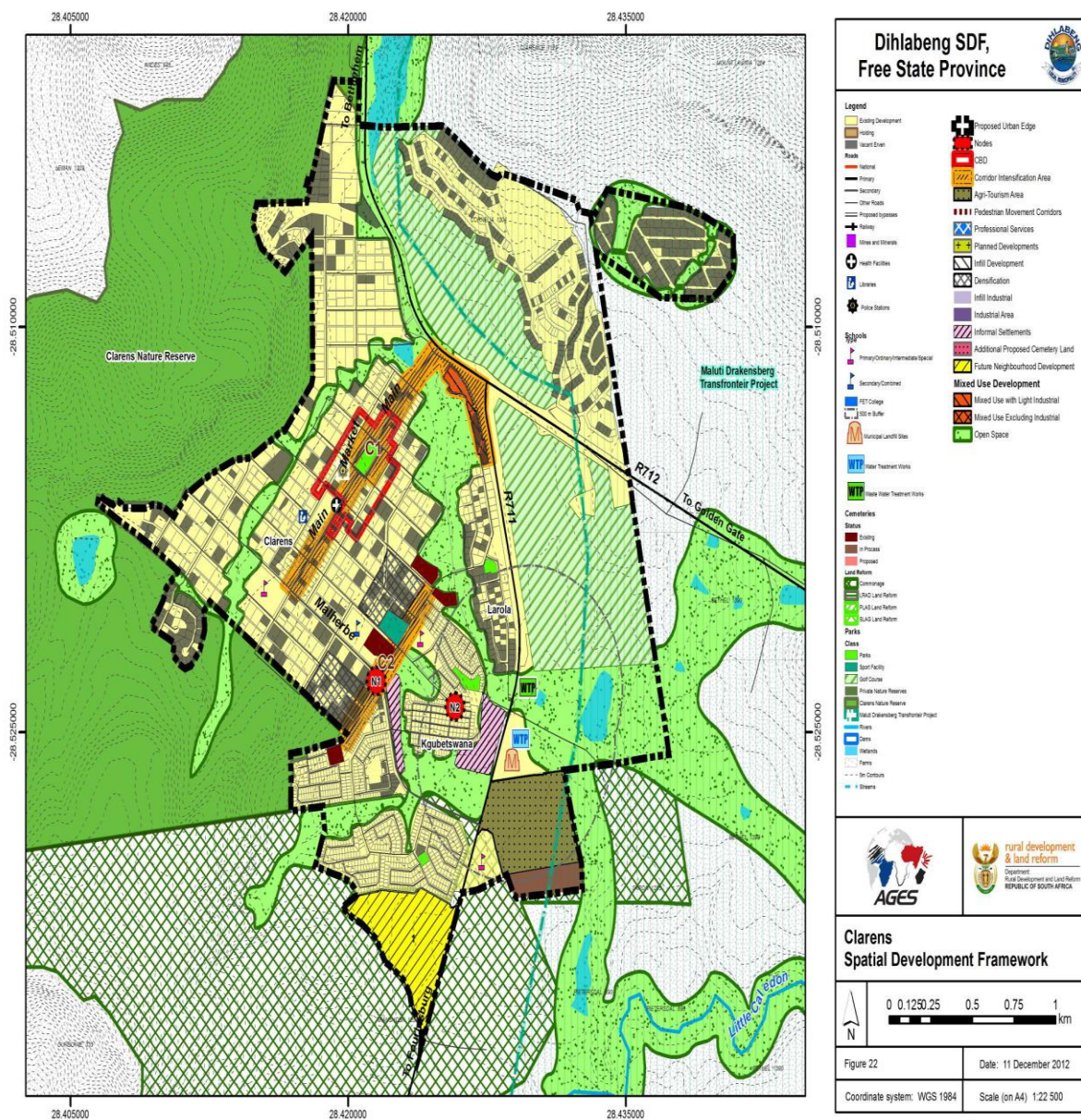
CLARENS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

The picturesque town of Clarens is tourism hot spot just a stone throw away from the breath taking Golden Gate National park. Clarens is also known for its agricultural activities and opportunities for the local farming community. The spatial patterns of Clarens focus on the tourism and agri-tourism industry; therefore it is important to preserve the existing character of the urban area. Required development and densification in Clarens is limited due to service provision.

KEY AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The most prominent areas of opportunity in Clarens are the Tourism and agri-tourism development. The town is renowned as a holiday and weekend destination. OPPORTUNITIES can be classified as the following: 1) Tourism, 2) Arts and Crafts, 3) Accommodation and 4) Cuisine related. These areas are regarded as the main economic pillars of Clarens, it is thus important that additional economic opportunities be created to stimulate the local economy and to create jobs. The challenge in these areas may be the supply of municipal services, as well as the lack of economic diversity

CLARENS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF): MAP V





FOURIESBURG SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

A small, authentic border town in the heart of South Africa, Fouriesburg offers unique scenic beauty, activities for nature and adventure enthusiasts, arts and culture, places of historical as well as architectural interest. The focus of the Fouriesburg framework is to support the local people by providing possible locations for new development within walking distance of the residential areas while providing access to transport nodes to all residents.

Existing Residential

The current residential pattern in Fouriesburg gives opportunity for infill rather than expansion of a new residential area.

Future Residential

A future residential area is proposed to the north of Mashaeng

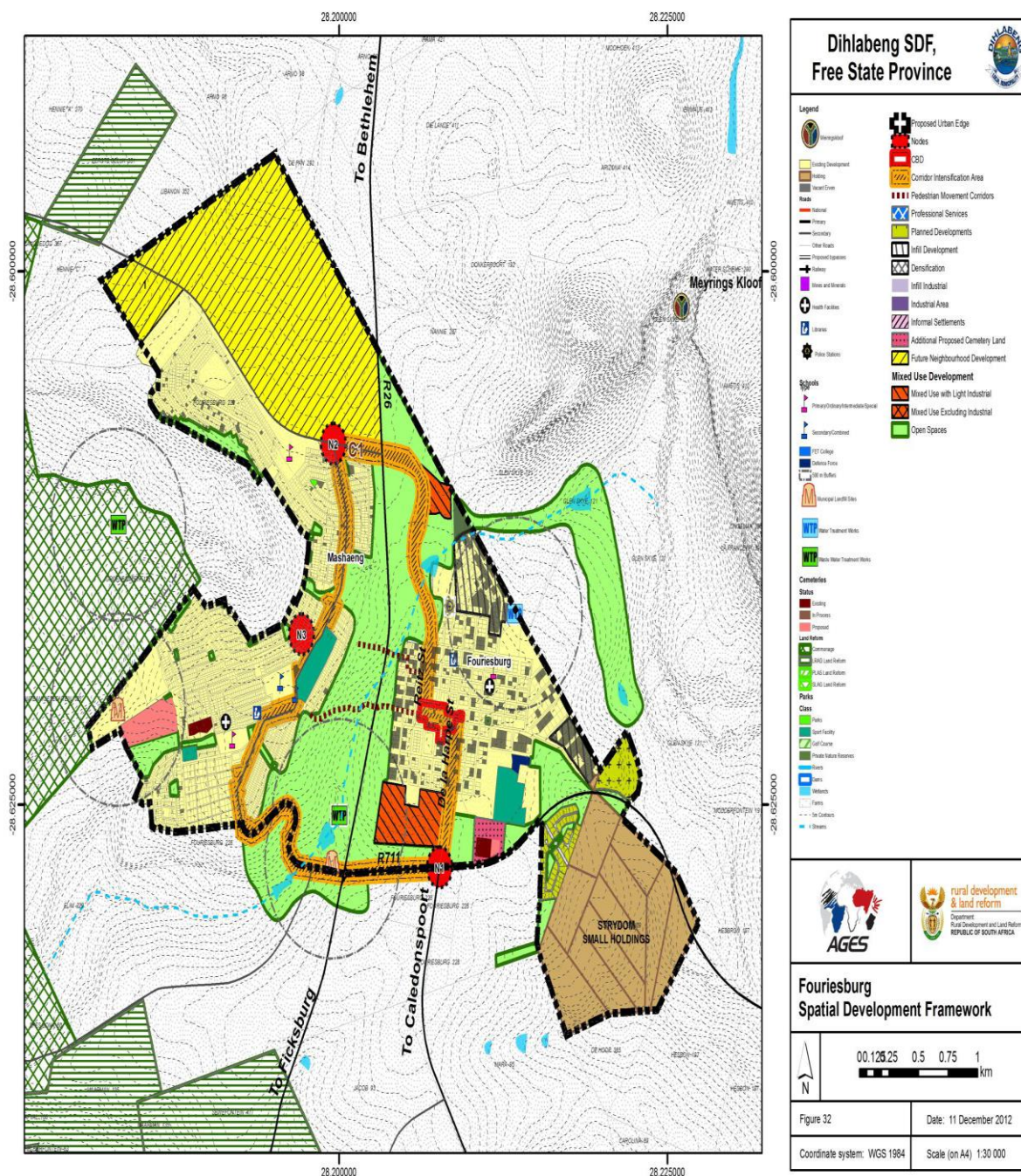
KEY AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The key opportunities within Fouriesburg are the linkage to Lesotho and the linkage between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. The linkages induce a through movement of possible income and investment, which if managed correctly, may greatly contribute to the socio-economic setting of Fouriesburg and Mashaeng.

These linkages, together with the pristine surrounding landscape, may also support tourism opportunities. The heritage of the surrounding area may contribute to possible cultural activities within the area.

The current spatial segregation between Fouriesburg and Mashaeng, caused by the R26, poses a problem for integration and mix land uses. Other integration methods should therefore be investigated.

DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOURIESBURG SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF): MAP VI



PAUL ROUX SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

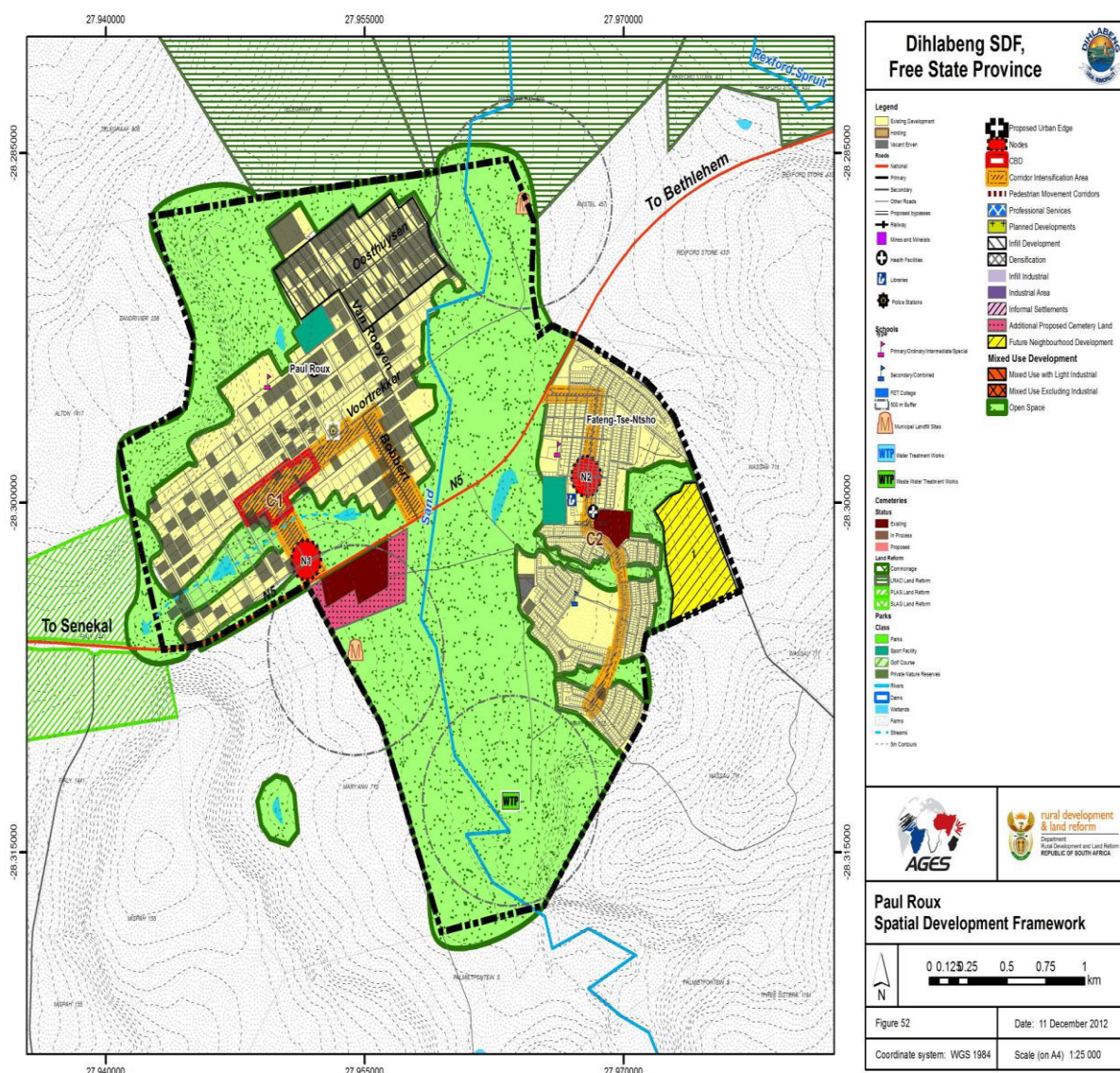
Paul Roux is a small town in the flatlands of the Free State. The spatial patterns of Paul Roux focus on agriculture. Economic stimulation of the area is subjected to the N5 and agriculture whilst residential development is strained by the lack of services. Land is required for the expansion of Fateng Tse Ntsho.

AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The areas of opportunity are the great number of vacant stands available in Paul Roux for development and investment reasons.

The main challenge is the integration of the two towns due to environmental constraints. Creation of new job opportunities due to economic constraints.

PAUL ROUX SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF): MAP VII





ROSENDAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

Rosendal and Mautse have an extremely low employment rate. Local business nodes are therefore proposed so as to create opportunities for the residents. The spatial patterns of Rosendal focus on agricultural and supporting thereof. Access to the open space system is also important, with focus on access to the commonage areas. Development within Rosendal is focused on infill development while development in Mautse is focused on residential expansion and upgrading of the existing infrastructure.

Residential

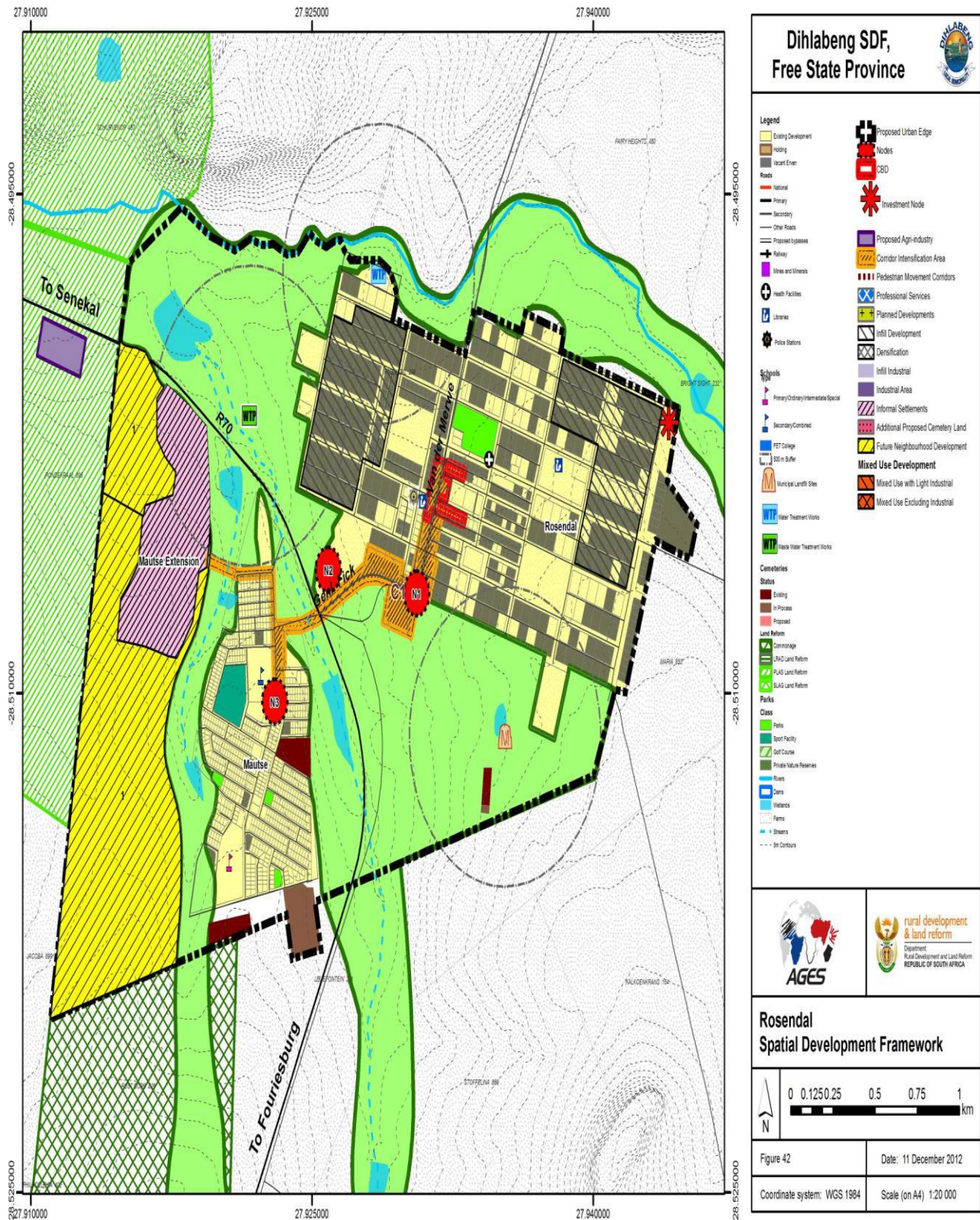
Future Residential

A future residential zone is proposed to the eastern side of Mautse. Because of all the open erven in Rosendal there are no new residential zone planned for the area.

KEY AREAS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The areas of opportunity are the areas that grant the users access to the surrounding hinterland of Rosendal and Mautse. These areas are regarded as pristine development areas. The challenge in these areas may be the supply of municipal services and external access. The other high opportunity areas are the nodes creating opportunities for the residents.

ROSENDAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF): MAP VIII



5.6 DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

• INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Housing Act, 1997 (Act 107 of 1997) requires a municipality, as part of its integrated development planning process, to formulate a Housing Sector Plan (also called a Housing Chapter of the IDP). Dihlabeng Local Municipal Council approved its Municipal Housing Development Plan in the Financial Year 2013/14. This revised Plan is intended to guide the Municipality and its delivery partners towards the creation of a sustainable and integrated human settlements as envisaged in the Breaking New Ground: 'A Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements as approved by Cabinet in 2004; the Housing Code 2007 as well as Outcome 8 Delivery Agreements: Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life, 2009 - 2014.

As with Breaking New Ground: the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements, the elements and objectives of this Plan are a mix of substance and procedure and outcomes, outputs and inputs. Like the BNG, this Plan aims to achieve the following results:

• Sustainable Human Settlements

This entails the creation and management of entities in which economic growth and social development are in balance with the carrying capacity of the natural systems upon which they depend for their existence. The net result of this is sustainable development, wealth creation, poverty alleviation and equity.

• Integration

This Plan envisages a situation where human settlements become instruments for spatial restructuring as well as economic and social transformation and empowerment. At an institutional dimension, both intra-governmental and inter- governmental integration and coordination shall be fostered.

• Housing assets

It is desirable that property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment. The Plan supports the functioning of the entire residential property market to reduce duality.

Upgraded informal settlements where possible, informal settlements will be progressively integrated into the broader urban fabric, to overcome spatial, social and economic exclusion. This will be achieved through the collaboration of state departments (National and Provincial Human Settlements) and other state organs (e.g. Housing Development Agency).

• Municipal accreditation

In addition to budget certainty which will ensure a more accurate housing development plan, the flow of funds from national government to the municipality will ensure the speedy delivery of projects and programmes. In addition to budget certainty which will ensure a more accurate housing development plan, the flow of funds from national government to the municipality will ensure the speedy delivery of projects and programmes.

• Effective inter-governmental relations

Coordination and alignment is essential to ensure the effective and efficient flow of resources. This will be achieved through the enhanced planning framework, bilateral cooperation between the Municipality, the Free State Provincial Government and the National Government as well as their agencies such as National Housing Development Agency and NARCHA.

• Delivery defined by demand

Human settlements development interventions will, as far as possible, be demand responsive. The accreditation status of the Municipality will ensure that this is immediately achieved.

• Effective functioning of housing markets

There is a need to develop a Municipal strategy around supporting the entire residential property market which includes: the state assisting lower-middle income groups; a more flexible approach to accommodate



DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

demand responsiveness and shift from product uniformity; enhancing the role of the private sector; and creating linkages between the primary and secondary residential property market.

It is also hoped that the implementation of this Plan will stimulate the local economy, create a conducive environment for local job creation, thereby building social cohesion. Additionally, the Plan is intended to correct the spatial disparities of the apartheid era and ensure physical, economic and social integration. The municipality need to diversify the approach to include alternative development and delivery strategies, methodologies and products including upgrading of informal settlements, increasing rental stock, and promoting and improving access to housing opportunities in the gap market through the implementation of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) and the establishment of Social houses.

5.7 METHODOLOGY

The DLM Housing sector plan development study was conducted in two broad phases:

Phase 1

This phase comprised of a comprehensive Situational Analysis dealing with the current housing situation within the context of the municipality. The Situational Analysis comprised of four main components; namely:

- Policy and Institutional Context
- Housing in Municipal Context
- Housing in Local Context (Housing Precincts)
- Conclusive Summary highlighting Municipal Priority Issues, OPPORTUNITIES and Constraints

Phase 2

The second phase of the project comprised of the formulation of the Development Proposals associated with the DLM Housing sector plan and this section comprises Housing Development Objectives, a Housing Delivery Framework, Local Delivery Strategies and Programmes, and Sectoral Delivery Strategies and Policy Guidelines. The draft document will be published during May 2014 and will be presented to Council and to the Free State Department of Human Settlements. The draft document will also be presented to the Dihlabeng community at the Dihlabeng Human Settlements summit which is intended to be held in July 2014. During the Summit the community will be afforded an opportunity to provide verbal inputs, and written inputs.

This reviewed plan, once adopted by Council, will be deemed to be part of the Dihlabeng IDP, and will be incorporated as part of the annual IDP Review process of the municipality.

5.8 PROBLEM STATEMENTS: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN MUNICIPAL CONTEXT

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Dihlabeng Local Municipality is situated in the Free State Province, and it represents one of six local municipalities in Thabo-Mofutsanyane District Municipality along the eastern boundary of the Free State Province (see figure 1 below).

The total extent of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality covers 28 347km² in extent of which the Dihlabeng local Municipality takes up to 4 739km², which represents 17% of the District. The Dihlabeng Local Municipality is situated in the heart of Thabo-Mofutsanyane district municipality. It is bordered by all of the other district municipalities of the province namely, Lejweleputswa District in the west, Fezile Dabi District in the north and Xhariep District in the south, as well as the Mangaung Metro in the southwest. Other borders are with the Kingdom of Lesotho in the south east, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province in the east and Mpumalanga Province in the north east.





DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Topographically the district is bordered for most of its eastern border by the Maluti and Drakensberg mountains. Hydrologically, the district is located between the Vaal River to the north, and Orange river to the south, with rivers within the district draining towards these rivers. Thabo Mofutsanyane consists of six local municipal areas, with Setsoto forming the south western section, Dihlabeng the south middle section, Nketoana the north middle section, Maluti a Phofung the south eastern section and Phumelela the north eastern section of the district. The district includes the former homelands of QwaQwa.

The table below identifies twenty six urban centres for the Thabo Mofutsanyane District, grouped per its respective local municipality:

Urban centres located within Thabo Mofutsanyane District

Mantsopa Setsoto Dihlabeng Nketoana Maluti a Phofung Phumelela

Ladybrand Ficksburg Bethlehem Reitz Harrismith Vrede

Excelsior Clocolan Clarens Petrus Stey Kestell Memel

Tweespruit Marquard Fouriesburg Lindley Qwaqwa Warden

Thabo Patchoa Senekal Paul Roux Arlington Tshiame

Hobhouse Rosendal Phuthaditjhaba

5.9 DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN/STRATEGY (LED)

Economic development and -growth is part of the LED process and needs to be understood within this context. Economic development aims to improve the living standard of local communities and the economic wealth of an area. Economic growth can be defined as the increase in an economy's capacity to produce goods and services over a period of time (a year). Economic development and growth are processes that take place simultaneously and are therefore important parts of LED.

In keeping with the Constitution and the White Paper on Local Government, the onus for social and economic development, as well as job creation, rests on Local Government. In this regard, the Dihlabeng Local Municipality aims to promote these issues in order to create an environment that is conducive to economic development.

Local Economic Development is a participatory process where local people work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. It is a tool to create decent jobs and improve the quality of life for everyone, including the poor and marginalised.

Local Economic Development encourages public, private and civil society to establish partnerships and collaboratively find local solutions to common economic challenges. The LED process seeks to empower local participants in order to effectively utilise business enterprise, labour, capital and other local resources to achieve local priorities (e.g. promote quality jobs, reduce poverty, stabilise the local economy, generate municipal taxes to provide better services, etc.)

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Local Economic Development (LED) is an approach to sustainable economic development that encourages residents of local communities to work together to stimulate local economic activity that will result in, inter alia, an improvement in the quality of life for all in the local community.

The purpose of local economic development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation to advance the economic identity, based on a local competitive and comparative economic profile.

Local economic development (LED) offers local government, the private sector and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive.

LED encompasses a range of disciplines, including physical planning, economics and marketing. It also incorporates many local government and private sector functions, including environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance, translating into a range of sector investments. The Dihlabeng Local Municipality Priorities reflects the following objectives with regards to LED, Tourism and Business Development:

1. To implement measures in order to broaden the economic base of the area.
2. To create employment by promoting viable economic opportunities.
3. To improve the manufacturing sector by encouraging environmentally friendly industries that will utilise local natural resources.
4. To create an environment whereby Bethlehem will develop into a central service centre for professional services in the Eastern Free State.
5. To enhance the Agricultural Potential by implementing value-adding manufacturing process.
6. To promote & enhance Tourism opportunities in order to become a popular Tourist Destination.
7. To market the Economic and Tourism potential of Dihlabeng.
8. To maintain an Information Office to render a professional service to visitors.
9. To improve the self-reliance of the poor and unemployed by implementing self-sustaining projects.
10. To establish supportive cooperatives whereby the unemployed can purchase material, market products and acquire professional services

5.10 WATER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)

TABLE 115: STATUS OF THE WSDP

KPA	MODULE/TOPIC	STATUS
Knowledge: Obtain an in-depth knowledge of overall WSA Water Services situation. Evaluate information. Identify gaps and shortcomings	Module 1: Comprehensive Overview and Assessment All related enabling factors per water services topic listed in a tabular format to present an overall status quo of information on a WSA level. The section also references the enabling factors against Compliancy and Needs development plan criteria to provide an overall WSA WSDP assessment NB: This document should be completed on a pre-compiled electronic format available at www.dwa.gov.za .	Completed
Information: Obtain detail information to address gaps identified in module 1. Incorporate into module 2	Module 2: Detail information on component level This module will provide detail information regarding the different topics as well as house all information regarding certain aspects within a topic.	In Process
Strategies: Obtain existing Plans & Strategies. Develop strategies identified as gaps in module 1. Incorporate into module 3	Module 3: Strategic Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Integrated Resource Management Plan ·Groundwater Management Plan ·Water Containing Waste management Programme ·Water Management Information System ·O&M Plan ·Unaccounted for Water Strategy ·Backlog Eradication Strategy ·Cost recovery Strategy ·Water Quality Monitoring Strategy 	In Process

KPA	MODULE/TOPIC	STATUS
	·Assets Management Plan	
Reporting: Report to DWAF Link reporting requirements to topics in WSDP	Module 4: Reporting ·IDP Assessment framework ·DWA Water Services Regulatory Performance Management System (RPMS) · WSA Checklist · Water Conservation & Demand Management Report	Outstanding
Interpretation of Strategies & Reporting: Extract to produce strategic overview	Baseline Review Report WSDP Strategic Interpretation Report	Outstanding Outstanding
Develop Strategic Interpretation Report on baseline review	WSDP IDP Outflow Report	In Process
Inputs towards WSA Annual Business Plan	Outflow to WSA Annual Business Plan	Outstanding

NB:The municipality is currently assisted by department of Water Affairs to review Water Service Development Plan.

5.11 DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT SECTOR PLAN

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) places a legal obligation on the Government of South Africa to ensure the health (personal and environment) and safety of its citizens. In terms of section 41(1)(b) of the Constitution, all spheres of Government are required to “secure the well-being of the people of the Republic”. Section 152(1)(d) also requires that local government “ensure a safe and healthy environment”. In the light of the above, and the established understanding of disaster risk management, the primary responsibility for disaster risk management in South Africa rests with Government.



DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as well as section 53 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 compels each municipality to develop a disaster risk management plan as part of their Integrated Development Plans. This plan establishes the arrangements for disaster management within Dihlabeng Local Municipality (DLM) and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (the Act) and section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

The purpose of the Dihlabeng Local Municipality Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) Level 1 is to document the institutional arrangements for disaster risk management planning which includes the assignment of primary and secondary responsibilities for priority disaster risks posing a threat in Dihlabeng Local Municipality. It further provides the broad framework within which the departments will implement the disaster risk management planning requirements of the Act. It establishes the operational procedures for disaster risk reduction planning as well as the emergency procedures to be implemented in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur in the municipal area. It aims to facilitate an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster risk management in the municipality which will ensure that Dihlabeng Local Municipality achieves its vision for disaster risk management which is to build a resilient people in Dihlabeng LM who are alert, informed and self-reliant by establishing risk reduction and resilience building as core principles, and developing adequate capabilities for readiness; and effective and rapid, response and recovery. This disaster risk management plan is in line with the National Disaster Management Framework and addresses disaster risks through four key performance areas (KPAs) and three Enablers:

- KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management
- KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment
- KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction
- KPA 4: Response and recovery
- Enabler 1: Information Management and Communication
- Enabler 2: Education, Training, Public Awareness and Research
- Enabler 3: Funding arrangements for Disaster Risk Management

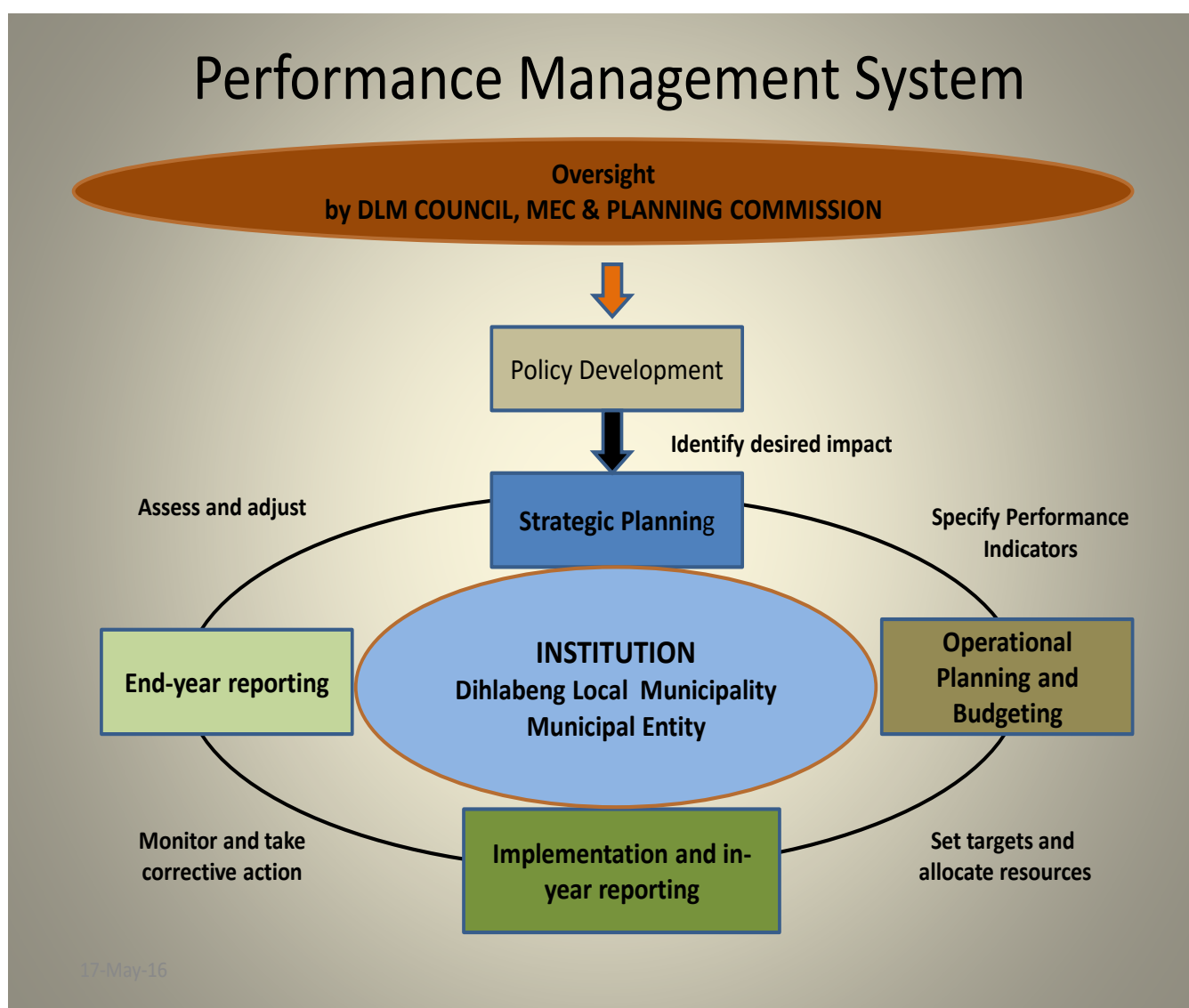
The DLM DRMP needs to be reviewed so as to address the current disaster risks and develop the updated Plan.

CHAPTER 6: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Introduction as the primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the municipality's IDP. In doing so, it should fulfil the following functions:

- Facilitating increased accountability;
- Facilitating learning and improve
- Beyond the fulfilling of legislative requirements, the municipality requires a performance management system that will be constituted management;
- Providing early warning signals; and
- Facilitating decision-making.

FIGURE: E





DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

6.1 PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THIS PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The following principles are set to inform and guide the establishment and implementation of the Dihlabeng Municipality's Performance Management System:

- Simplicity and Commensurate with resources
- Politically Driven
- Transparency and Accountability
- Integration
- Objective

6.2 Dimensions of Performance Management

Performance management at the municipality ought to be executed on three separate, but inter-related dimensions of performance, which need to be linked through the system.

6.3 Managing Organizational Performance Management

It is important at the Municipality, that the Council and management should have access to the appropriate information for considering and making timely interventions to uphold or improve the capacity of its delivery systems. The performance of any municipality as a service delivery mechanism is fundamentally determined by factors enabling it to perform its Constitutional and Statutory mandates. It is important that these fundamental and contributory factors for performance excellence at the municipality be measured to determine performance gaps timely with the objective to respond with appropriate remedial interventions.

6.4 Managing Performance of Strategy Implementation

Managing strategy implementation deals with municipal performance at the strategic level i.e. to measure its success in achieving the strategic objectives of the municipality through the implementation of the IDP. It should thus mainly inform the organization if it is doing the right things to produce the desired outcomes or impact through its operational actions to achieve its vision. It should thus focus on measuring the ongoing and long-term operations of the organization, linked with its Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

Service Delivery Budget Implementation Planning can be defined as the detailed deployment of resources to achieve the IDP in terms of its annual development objectives. It includes annual action plans, which are structured and interconnected actions with fixed target dates. Annual business planning is the process which determines all activities regarding the **what, where, by who and when** – in an annual basis. Clearly defined KPI's and performance targets furthermore direct it.

6.5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PLANNING

Performance planning is to be managed in terms of the Integrated Development Plan. The IDP process constitutes the process of planning performance. It is crucial that all the priorities in the IDP, objectives, indicators and targets are specific, measurable and achievable.

TABLE: 116 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PLANNING

DIMENSION	PROCESS	FREQUENCY
Organizational Service Delivery Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify statutory mandate Initiate assessment of operational service delivery responsibilities and capacities Develop KPI's and targets (input indicators) Determine measurement sources 	Annually
Performance of Strategy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine strategy in IDP and align with Performance Management and Budget process Clarify roles and responsibilities Develop Business Units' Service Delivery Budget Implementation plans to support strategy Develop KPI's and targets Determine individual responsible for measurement Determine measurement source 	Annually
Staff Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm Organizational Structure and Job descriptions Determine roles of individual in performance of organization Develop individual performance agreements with KPI's and targets to support Business Units' Service Delivery Budget Implementation plans 	Annually

A) Monitoring and Evaluation

DIMENSION	PROCESS	FREQUENCY
Organizational Service Delivery Capacity	Review institutional capacity for service delivery	Annually
Performance of Strategy Implementation	Business Units' reviews Review IDP and strategy	Monthly Annually
Staff Performance	Review individual performance	Quarterly/ every six months and annually

Performance Review

DIMENSION	PROCESS	FREQUENCY
Organizational Service Delivery Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review service delivery mechanism (section 78 investigations) Diagnostic survey Customer surveys Employee satisfaction surveys Measuring against National Indicators Measure against benchmarks, past performance and other municipalities Identify shortcomings/ resource needed 	Annually
Performance of Strategy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring against organizational objectives (KPA's) Measuring against Business Units' KPI's and targets Measuring against National Indicators Measuring against IDP KPI's 	Annually/Monthly
Staff Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring against individual performance agreements Identify skills gaps 	Quarterly/Annually

C. Performance Reporting

DIMENSION	PROCESS	FREQUENCY
Organizational Service Delivery Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on institutional capacity for service delivery 	Every Six months
Performance of Strategy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to Council on municipal performance against IDP based targets Formal report to Council and stakeholders on municipal performance against the reaching of IDP based targets Citizens report on municipal performance against the reaching of IDP based targets 	Every Six months Annually
Staff Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on individual performance Recognition for performance 	Every Six months Annually

D. Staff Performance

DIMENSION	PROCESS	FREQUENCY
Organizational Service Delivery Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Audit Committee Internal Audit to measure reliability of performance measurements Internal Audit to determine functionality of the PMS Internal Audit to determine adherence of the system to the Municipal Systems Act 	Annually/Ongoing Quarterly, but at least twice yearly Ad hoc

Performance of Strategy Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PMS Assess sufficiency of indicators 	Annually
Staff Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disciplinary investigations 	Ad hoc

6.6 MANAGING STAFF PERFORMANCE

Staff Performance Management deals with performance on the level of the individual employee. Individual performance targets are also formulated during this business planning process referred to in Section 4.2. Measuring staff performance provides Council and management with appropriate information on the behaviour of staff and outcomes in the workplace. Reviewing staff performance at regular intervals will provide the Council and management with appropriate information performance gaps or excellence.

The following table details the timing and activities required for each of the four key phases in the performance management cycle

TABLE 117: Managing Staff Performance

PHASE TIMING	ACTIVITIES
PLANNING July each year i.e. beginning of financial year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manager to schedule meeting with Employee to agree performance objectives for the year. Both the Manager and the Employee are required to prepare for this meeting. Manager and Employee to sign the Performance Agreement.
COACHING Ongoing throughout the year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manager to create both formal and informal opportunities to provide feedback to the Employee on his/her performance against the agreed objectives. Employees to ask for feedback and assistance when required.
REVIEWING December of each year – mid year review June of each year - final review Q1 – July – September Q2 – October - December Q3 – January – March Q4 – April – June	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manager to set up formal mid-year review in December to assess the relevance of the objectives and the Employee's performance against the objectives. Manager to set up a formal final review in June. <p>The process for reviewing performance is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manager to request input from "customers" on the Employee's performance throughout the year. Employee to submit all required "evidence" to the Manager. Manager to prepare scores of Employee's performance against agreed objectives as a result of the evidence and "customer" input. Manager to ask Employee to prepare for formal review by scoring him/herself against the agreed objectives. Manager and Employee to meet to conduct formal performance review and agree final scores. It may be necessary to have two meetings i.e. give Employee scores and allow him/her time to consider them before final agreement. Where an Employee and Manager disagree on the score, the Manager's decision is final. Manager and Employee to prepare and agree learning plan – this only needs to be done at the final review in June and not at the mid-year review.

REWARDING Reward in July of each year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Results of the performance reviews should be submitted to the Municipal Manager so that the financial impact of reward on the municipality can be determined. Once financial rewards have been approved, Manager to set up meeting with the Employee to give feedback on the link to reward as a result of the review.
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6.7 REPORTING

The reporting process should be continuous in order to ensure the early identification of problem areas and none or under performance. The reporting channel and frequency is indicated under section 4 of this plan.

6.8 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Legislation requires the following reporting lines:

TABLE: 118 Legal Frameworks

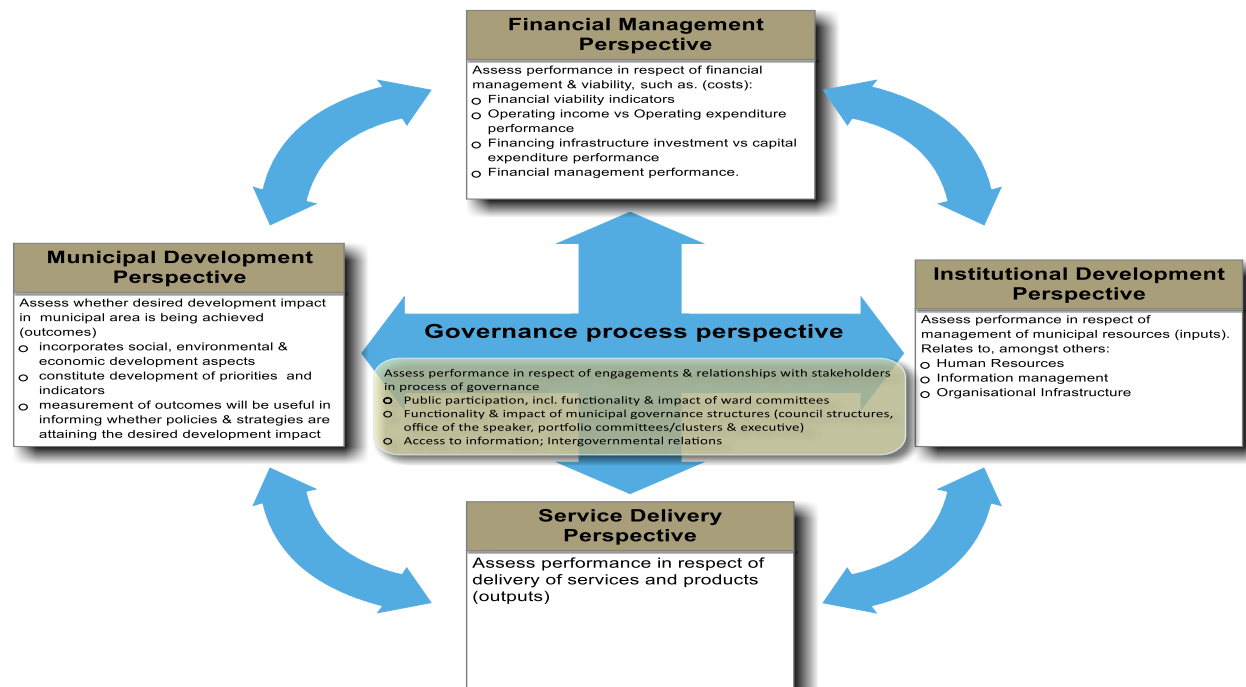
	Section	Institution	Frequency
1	Section 46 of Systems Act, 2000	Provincial Government	Annually
2	Section 45 Systems Act, 2000	Auditor General	Annually
3	Section 38-39 of Systems Act, 2000	Council	Quarterly
4	Section 55 (1) (a) (ii) of Systems Act,	Municipal Manager	Monthly
5	Section 46 and 42 of Systems Act, 2000	Community	Bi-annually

6.9 REPORTING SYSTEM

TABLE1: 119 it is recommended that the following on-going reporting system be implemented:

Department / Section	Reporting to	Frequency	Status
All Directorates	Municipal Manager	Weekly/bi-weekly	Informal verbal reporting during management meetings. To be included in minutes of this meeting
All Directorates	Municipal Manager	Monthly/quarterly	Formal written report 05 th of every month
All Directorates as well as Municipal Manager	Executive Mayor/ MAYCO	Monthly/quarterly	Directorate Report 10 th of every month
Executive Mayor/ MAYCO	Council	Quarterly/annually	Executive Mayor/ MAYCO Report 15 th day of October, January, April & August respectively
Council	MEC Auditor General	Annually	Formal Council Report 31 st August to AG & 31 st March to MEC
Council	Community	Bi-annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal Report to be made available Public sessions

FIGURE F: MUNICIPAL SCORECARD



Adapted from the Balanced Scorecard by Robert S. Kaplan and Dave P. Norton. Harvard Business School Press. 1996.

6.10 THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

In this perspective, the municipality will assess whether the desired development impact in the municipal area is being achieved. It incorporates social, environmental and economic development aspects.

This perspective will constitute the development of priorities for the municipal area and indicators that tell us whether the desired development outcomes are being achieved.

It is expected that the development priorities and indicators, will often lie within the shared accountability of the municipality, other spheres of government and civil society. The measurement of developmental outcomes in the municipal area will be useful in informing whether policies and strategies are attaining the desired development impact.

• THE SERVICE DELIVERY PERSPECTIVE

This perspective will assess performance with respect to the delivery of services and products. This relates to the output of the municipality.

• THE INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

This perspective will assess performance with respect to the management of municipal resources:

- ✓ Human Resources
- ✓ Information
- ✓ Organisational Infrastructure



DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2016/17 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- ✓ Asset management

This relates to the inputs of the municipality.

- **THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE**

The perspective will assess performance with respect to financial management and viability, including:

- ✓ Financial viability indicators
- ✓ Operating income v/s Operating expenditure performance
- ✓ Financing infrastructure investment v/s capital expenditure performance
- ✓ Financial management performance.
- ✓ Governance Process Perspective

This perspective will assess performance with respect to engagements and relationships with its stakeholders in the process of governance. This perspective will include, amongst others:

- ✓ Public participation, including the functionality and impact of ward committees
- ✓ Functionality and impact of municipal governance structure (council structures including the offices of the speaker, and portfolio committees/clusters and executive)
- ✓ Access to information
- ✓ Intergovernmental relations

CHAPTER 7: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2015/16 Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) will be prepared in line with the legislative requirements of the MFMA. The SDBIP contains information in regard to revenue and expenditure projections, service delivery targets and indicators and provides a detailed breakdown of the municipality's approved capital budget per ward.

It should be noted that the SDBIP is an important oversight and management tool which must be informed by the approved IDP and Budget. Secondly, the annual performance plans/contracts of the Municipal Manager and Directors must be aligned to the service delivery target contained in the approved SDBIP. To further ensure alignment with the municipality's performance Management System it is critical that in a year reporting (monthly, mid-year and quarterly), and annual reporting should be done against information contained in the approved SDBIP.

7.2 DEFINITION: SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

In terms of section 1 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) the SDBIP is defined as follows:

A detailed plan approved by the major of a municipality in the terms of section 53(1) ©(ii) for implementing the municipality's delivery of services and the execution of its annual budget and which must include the following:

- (a) Projections for each month of-
 - (i) Revenue to be collected by source; and
 - (ii) Operational and capital expenditure, by vote,
- (b) Service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter'.

The five necessary components of a SDBIP are:

1. Monthly projections of revenue to be collected for each source, for example electricity, water, sanitation, property rates, refuse, fines, grants and etc.
2. Monthly projections of expenditure (operating and capital) and revenue for each vote (directorate)
3. Annual and quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote (directorate)
4. Ward information for expenditure and service delivery.
5. Detailed capital works plan (budget broken down by ward).

7.3 THE SDBIP CONCEPT

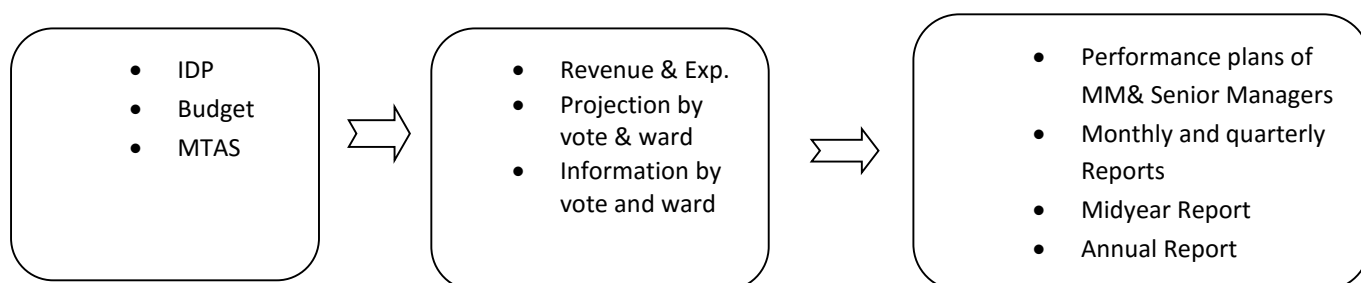
What the diagram illustrates is that the SDBIP contains information in regard to service delivery targets, performance indicators and revenue and expenditure. It is also important to note that the SDBIP is firstly informed by the Approved Budget and MTAS, secondly that the annual

Performance plans of the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers must be influenced by the SDBIP and thirdly that in – year reporting (monthly, quarterly and mid – year, and annual reporting should be done against the information contained in the approved SDBIP.

SDBIP concept

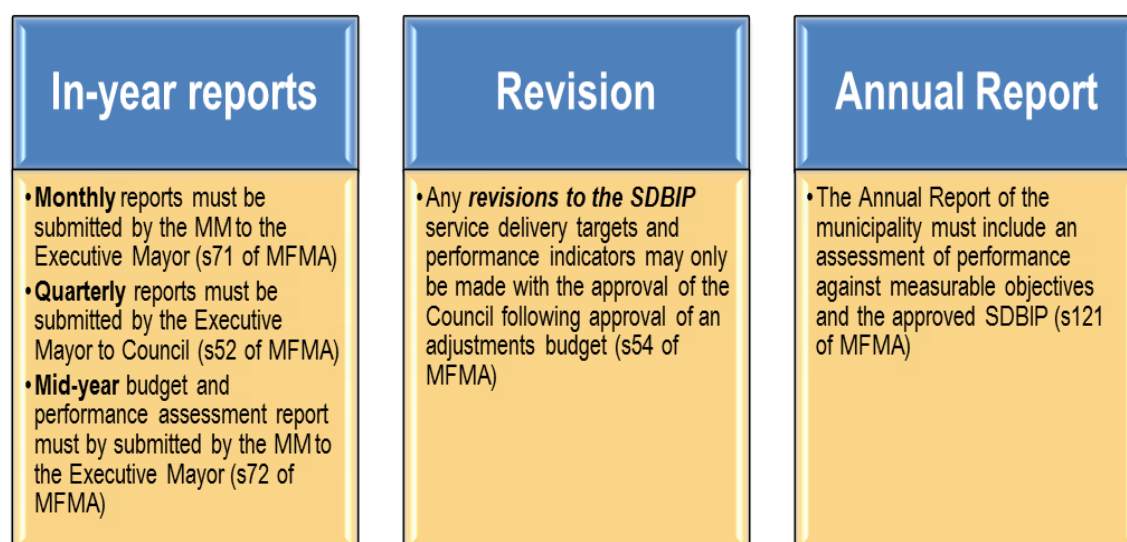
FIGURE: G

SDBIP



7.4 SDBIP MONITORING, REPORTING AND REVISION

FIGURE H: SDBIP Monitoring Reporting and Revision



CHAPTER 8: APPROVALS AND ADOPTION

INTRODUCTION

This document is a three year draft Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of nine months, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next financial year and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

Invitation for Comments

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP. All national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector, this process will be held during April month 2015.

Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected. The draft IDP will be advertised in local newspapers in April 2015 and all concerned parties will be given a period of 21 days after the adoption of the draft IDP 2015/2016 in March 2015.

Adoption

After all the comments are incorporated in the IDP document, the Council would adopt and approved the document. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000). The IDP 2015/2016, together with all the appendices, Annexures and the Budget 2015/2016 as required by legislation would be approved by Council on or before 28 May 2015.